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New Federal Farm Plan Puts Limit on Corn Crop; Seeks to Conserve Soil

Corn Restriction Applies to Limited Area—Based on 1936 Acreage

To Avert Surplus

Crops That Deplete Soil to Be Compared With Those That Build It Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—A 1937 agricultural program, embodying the same general soil conservation principles followed this year, together with a checkrein for next year's corn crop is ready for the nation's farmers.

H. R. Tolley, agricultural adjustment administrator, predicted that the new program "should not only improve the soil, but it also should protect the interests of consumers and help to preserve the economic gains which farmers have made during the past four years."

Under the new program, any producer, no matter how small his farm, will have an opportunity to earn at least $20 from the Government. The minimum allowance in the 1936 program was $10.

Corn Crop Curtailed

Although soil conservation is described as the primary purpose of the program, machinery is also included to control the size of the 1937 corn crop, which otherwise might get out of hand as in other post-drought years.

The corn acreage limitation will apply only in the corn belt, covering sections of the north central region and Kansas. The aggregate of the individual farm limits will be slightly smaller than the total acreage planted to corn in 1936.

"This limit," Mr. Tolley explained, "is designed to prevent increases which might not only defeat the effort to conserve the soil, but with normal yields result in surpluses which would greatly reduce prices."

Deduction in Payment

If the corn acreage limit is exceeded, a deduction in payment will be made for each acre over the limit at the rate paid for diversion from the general soil depleting base.

The new program was formulated after AAA agents heard suggestions from farmers at hundreds of community and county meetings. In announcing the details, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said that "most of the changes made were proposed at these conferences or at the meetings with farmer-committeemen and extension service representatives in Washington."

No money has yet been appropriated for the 1937 AAA program, although Congress, at the time the soil conservation and domestic allotment act was passed in 1936, authorized an anual appropriation of $500,000,000 for carrying out a program under the act.

To Meet Regional Needs

Special effort was made to vary the new program to conform to regional needs and at the same time to simply administrative routine and to place more responsibility for administration upon the farmers themselves.

The plan of establishing soil-depleting bases for farms has been continued. These bases are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil depleting to soil conserving crops, with the rate of payment varying from farm to farm according to the productivity of the land.

New emphasis has been placed on what the AAA classifies as "soil-building practices," including liming, terracing, reforestation and seeding certain soil crops. The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through such practices will be increased.

Soil Classifications

Classifications of crops as "soil conserving" and "soil depleting" will generally follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in actual operation of the program and conditions brought about by the drought.

Administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will henceforth be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties.

The range program which applied only to western states in 1936, will be extended to include range lands in western parts of the southern and north central regions.

Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture are given added opportunity for participation in the program.

Cream of Federal '37 Farm Program

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 9

Major points in the Government's 1937 farm program:

1. "Soil depleting bases" will be set up as yardsticks to measure diversion of acres from crops which destroy soil to crops which build it up.
2. Crops will be classified as soil depleting and soil conserving, following 1936 standards.
3. Farmers will be paid to shift from soil depleting crops in general, and from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugar and rice.
4. Every producer, no matter how small his farm, can receive at least $20 benefits, minimum in 1936 was $10.
5. A sum not to exceed $500,000,000 will be spent.
6. Present regional administration will be continued.
7. Expenses of each county agricultural conservation association will be deducted from payments to farmers in the county. Previously, such expenses in South and Northeast were paid out of general funds.
8. Range program will include western parts of Southern and North Central States, as well as the Western States.
9. Fruit and vegetable growers will be offered an increased allowance for soil building.
10. Farmers with sizable permanent pastures may participate.

Wallace Favors Farmers Insuring Their Own Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 9—"Voluntary" crop insurance was urged here today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, set the keynote by favoring elimination by constitutional amendment of obstacles to crop control on a national scale.

Voluntary crop insurance must be incorporated into the national economy, Secretary Wallace declared, to solve the farmers' fundamental problem of stability and parity of price.

Noncommittal on Rates

He was silent on the prospective premium rates and the distinction, if any, between the voluntary aspects of crop insurance and the "voluntary" features of the outlawed AAA, in which some saw the lurking hand of compulsion.

Opposing himself to haste in adoption of crop insurance, Secretary Wallace indicated that wheat when ripe might become the wedge whereby crop insurance would pervade all agriculture. His plan, he said, is to support any production-control program, was couched amid other points which he urged all industry, including agriculture, to adopt for a successful battle against the recurrence of depression.

Mr. Wallace said in part:

Now what about that old slogan, "equality for agriculture"? A few years ago equality was the main thing agriculture needed. And, of course, farmers still want equality.

Now what are some of the es-

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Bolivia Urges Control Over All Americas

Proposes Bloc to Impose Severe Sanctions on Any Aggressors

Allows Wide Scope

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 8 (AP)—Bolivia proposed an inter-American organization for maintenance of peace today, advocating imposition of sanctions against recognized aggressor nations.

The suggestion was placed before the Pan-American peace conference.

Uncertainty over the position of Argentina on proposed neutrality and international security programs, however, caused concern in some delegations for what the conference might accomplish.

Dr. Carlos Saavedra-Lamas, Argentine foreign minister, and permanent chairman of the parley, issued a statement describing the fears as "ridiculous."

Undecided on Plans

He was reported undecided between the United States' plan for inter-American neutrality in a war between American republics and Brazil's plan, as yet not submitted, for an inter-American security pact. A third alternative appeared to be for Argentina to shape its policies independently.

Bolivia's proposal would bind adherents to meet immediately should a state of war exist between two or more American republics, identify the aggressor without delay, and apply severe sanctions against it.

Punitive measures, the proposal recommended, would include suspension of diplomatic relations; cessation of all land, air and water communications; prohibition of any loans or credits; and isolation from postal and telegraphic communications.

Terms of Bolivian Plan

By the terms of the Bolivian project, any nation would be adjudged an aggressor which invaded the territory of another, even if war were not declared, or which attacked another by land, sea or air.

Observers said the proposal also would condemn a nation as an aggressor if it aided armed bands invading another's territory or if it refused to submit for pacific settlement, a dispute which might lead to a war.

Bolivia's plan was said to go further than any as yet submitted both in identifying an aggressor and in applying sanctions calculated to prevent hostilities.

Committeemen also were considering a Peruvian plan to permit American members of the League of Nations to co-ordinate with the Geneva Covenant, all existing Pan-American treaties to which they are signatories.

Calls for Explanation

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Minister to Washington, challenged American republics which have not ratified all five existing inter-American peace treaties to explain their tardiness. He made his demand before the peace conference's committee on peace organization.

(That group was debating a resolution by Secretary Hull which urged all the countries represented at the parley to complete ratification of the accords, some of which have been in existence for many years.

"It is useless," Senhor Aranha declared, "for inter-American conferences to make and sign treaties unless all the American states ratify them."

Baldwin Defers Final Word On King's Decision

Commons Pressure for Reply Fails to Move Prime Minister

Tension Lessens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's statement in the Commons today momentarily defers the eagerly-awaited announcement regarding the throne.

Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, and Mr. Walter Monckton, legal adviser for the Royal Duchy of Cornwall, have been today once more in almost constant attendance at No. 10 Downing Street and stayed behind there with the Prime Minister after the full and unusually prolonged Cabinet meeting had dispersed.

York With King

Meanwhile, the Duke of York, the heir-presumptive, has gone once more to Fort Belvedere, where King Edward VIII is still in seclusion.

At the same time, the London Stock Exchange quotations have lost practically all the gains of the past two days.

Complete reticence continues in official circles, where the need is still emphasized for discretion. The man in the street, however, is beginning to find it very difficult to reconcile what has been happening with any other possibility than that of an impending change in the royal succession, for which opinion generally would be prepared.

Bishop's Hint

The importance of this attaches to the address by the Bishop of Coventry at Leamington today emphasizing the relentlessness of facts in leaving only one possible line of conduct and exhorting the acceptance, "even though regretfully," of the decision to which the King "will come or be led by events."

As there no longer remains any "constitutional difficulty" between the King and the Cabinet, the only remaining choice is generally held to lie between abdication and abandonment of the association, to which objection has been so universally taken—for in this Mr. Baldwin now has a practically unanimous nation.

Looks Like Abdication

The first of these alternatives, it is argued, would assuredly involve precisely such legal and other negotiations as have been proceeding. This is because complicated arrangements would then be necessary, alike to provide for the late occupant's throne and also to safeguard the new succession in all parts of the British Empire. In this connection are stressed the eminent qualifications of the Duke of York to carry on the best traditions of the throne.

May Mean Elizabeth

His known reluctance even to appear to have supplanted his brother, however, has given rise to the not very generally credited rumor which would favor the little Princess Elizabeth for the throne, with the Queen-Mother, the Archbishop of Canterbury and one of the royal brothers as a Council of Regency during her minority—if this way out should perchance find acceptance.

Meanwhile, however, officials still insist that the King has not yet decided.

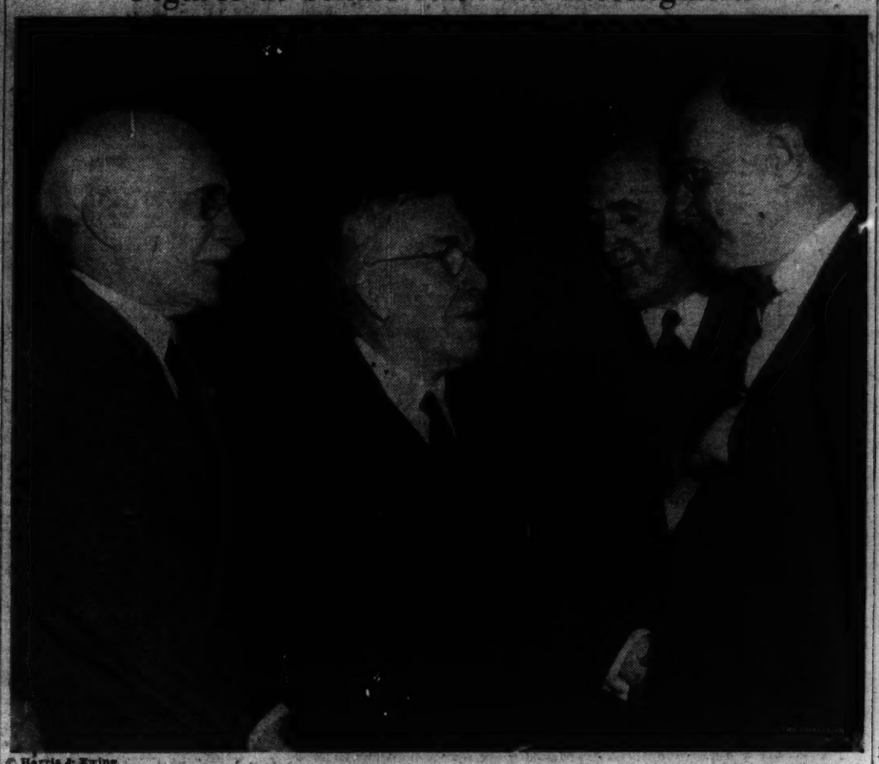
Public Reassured

The intimate nature of the friendly visit paid by Prime Minister Baldwin and the Dukes of York and Kent to King Edward VIII at Fort Belvedere yesterday has had a reassuring effect upon public opinion here today.

One of the factors in the situation is the loss to traders concerned in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Figures at Senate Railroad Investigation



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George A. Ball, Van Sweringen Financier | George A. Tomlinson, Partner in Railroad Deal | John P. Murphy, Mid-American Director | Burton K. Wheeler, Senate Investigator

Return of German Colonies Demanded in Schacht Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 9—Distribution of colonies as the solution of present world problems was propounded by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president, at today's centenary celebrations of the Geographical Statistical Society at Frankfort-on-Main.

Dr. Schacht has long been a stanch advocate of the return of Germany's colonies as an important step toward world trade recovery and political peace. Today he declared that Germany has too little room for its population, while the need for territory which will supply raw materials is greater even than the need for that to supply necessary foodstuffs. Trade agreements alone, he added, would not ensure that the proper security of Germany's existence could be maintained.

Claims to Colonies

"The distribution of colonial territories is the proper solution for existing difficulties," he concluded.

Answering the arguments so often made abroad that in such circumstances Germany should restrict its population, Dr. Schacht declared such an idea to be contrary to "the principles of a divine world order," when the earth affords possibilities for nourishing any additional population and when the exploitation of these possibilities is prevented only by existing political property ownerships.

Dr. Schacht also considered it ironical that such proposals should have come from England, the land with the greatest possibilities for expansion.

Changed Conditions

Dealing with the foreign contention that pre-war Germany's colonies were a loss rather than a profit to the fatherland, and that even the return of her former colonies would not solve Germany's economic problems, Dr. Schacht maintained that pre-war conditions were different. Germany, he said, then had foreign resources amounting to 20,000,000,000 gold marks and a flourishing foreign trade. Today all this is changed and "present exports of our (former) colonies in fats and oils would cover one fourth of our annual requirements; while concerning wool there exists the possibility of immediate and considerable alleviation of the position. This is not idle fantasy, but reality."

Dr. Schacht also rather daringly condemned those foreign statesmen who endeavored to define European problems as a struggle between different ideas, such as Democracy or Fascism, since they overlook the fundamental problem that nations must be fed.

"Peace in Europe and in the whole world," Dr. Schacht declared, "depends upon whether the densely crowded masses of central Europe can have the possibility to live or not."

Interest Aroused

Dr. Schacht's reference to political ideas as being less important than the economic factors has aroused considerable interest, in view of the general condemnations of communism, democracy and other non-National Socialist political ideas which have been heard in almost every important political speech for months past here.

A practical expression of Dr. Schacht's viewpoint is to be found in economic relationship with the U. S. S. R. For, despite the vehement exchange of polemics between Berlin and Moscow for months past, German-Soviet trade has been far higher in the first 10 months of 1936 than in the same period of 1935, and Russia had no difficulty in securing further commercial credits a short while ago.

Why Colonies: British Gains Slight: Page 4.

Senators Study Morgan Role In Railroad Deals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — The Wheler Senate committee's task of taking apart and putting together the Van Sweringen rail and industrial empire seems to be bringing it closer and closer to the house of Morgan, and later evidence from the partners of that banking firm and perhaps J. P. Morgan himself may be called.

The Van Sweringen empire contained 14 big railroad companies, operating 23,000 miles of track, 240 separate or subsidiary firms, whose interests ranged from coal mining to grain elevators, and one peach orchard. On top of the collection is the major holding company, the Alleghany Corporation, and its ramifications are so wide that George A. Ball of Mason Jar fame, who suddenly discovered himself head of the $3,000,000,000 rail-industrial network, confesses he has no idea what

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Industry Acts To Make More Private Jobs

1000 Executives Employing 1,500,000 Urged to Liquidate Relief

Meet in New York

Seek Also to Add to Comforts of Workers, But Not by 30-Hour Week

Several leading American business men independently voice policies indicating a trend toward wider acceptance of social responsibility by employers—re-employing the idle, spreading profits, social legislation, more co-operation with labor and government.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in a speech at the University of Buffalo: "We must find a way of excluding from our ranks anyone whose business practices tend to produce unemployment. . . . Exploitation of the masses is no longer tenable."

Ernest J. Poole, official of the National Association of Manufacturers, at New York convention: "Industry has an increasing realization of the right of labor to collective bargaining. . . . If the scale of wages is not in line with the living wage . . . employees . . . might properly seek adjustment despite the fact they were under contract."

Colby M. Chester, president of National Association of Manufacturers: "Our job is to absorb all of the unemployed possible, to bend every effort of science and management skill to create still more jobs and, at the same time, to add more of the comforts of life for the American people."

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of Chase National Bank, in speech before Illinois Manufacturers Association, Chicago: "The primary duty of business men" is to re-employ the idle. Proposals: Federal survey of unemployment as guide to employers; credit control to prevent boom; tariff reductions to aid foreign trade; and approval of the Social Security Act, with dropping of reserve fund feature.

Charles R. Hook, president of American Rolling Mill Company, in a speech at New York business convention: "The employee has . . . a very definite interest in the company for which he works. . . . He should be informed." Good housing proposed, homes at $2500 to $5000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Kindlier attitudes toward labor and a pronounced tendency to sympathize with efforts at social reconstruction were seen here today among American industrialists assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to attend the joint meeting of the Congress of American Industry and the forty-first annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. The program is to continue through tomorrow.

Opening the meeting with a report that employment among the leading manufacturers of the United States already had arisen to 106 per cent of the 1929 average, Colby M. Chester, president alike of the association and of General Foods Corporation, called upon an audience of 1000 executives—representing firms employing 1,500,000 persons—to intensify their efforts at restoring normal employment to make possible the liquidation of huge relief organizations still at work in the United States.

Job to Provide Jobs

"Our job is to absorb all of the unemployed possible, to bend every effort of science and management skill to create still more jobs and, at the same time, to add more of the comforts of life for the American people," Mr. Chester said.

He recommended specifically that industry should join in the development of "a national depression study committee" to analyze the causes of the receding depression and to determine steps which might be taken to eliminate business cycles or make them less severe.

"Industry cannot just sit back and enjoy the fruits of prosperity," he continued. "It must understand better what has been happening since 1929. Acceptance of responsibility for the national welfare is an even higher duty than the operation of private business."

Against 30-Hour Week

At the same time Mr. Chester urged the natural processes of recovery be permitted to augment the national income without interference from legislation to fasten the 30-hour week upon employers, holding that the formula for American prosperity was multiplying products and not producing less or dividing work.

"Industry must continue to fulfill its obligations to the public in making better goods at lower cost, thus raising the standard of living and keeping the door of personal opportunity open," he continued. "By its actions, it must engender growing confidence on the part of workers, see that all factors share fairly in the proceeds of manufacturing and stand four-square against monopoly.

Security for All

"It must help to create economic security for all, preserving as well the opportunity for the individual to attain his own greater security, zealously live up to its own respon-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 9

Automobiles—U. S. Registration, 28,277,000

More automobiles travel United States roads and drink up more gasoline than ever before. So estimates the Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The estimates based upon complete reports from 43 states include the following:

Total registration of motor vehicles for this year will reach about 28,277,000, an 8 per cent increase over last year and about a 6 per cent increase over 1930's record of 26,545,000. New Mexico with a 16.06 per cent increase leads the states. Connecticut is next and the west north central states are last. And so the curtain falls on America's greatest procession with the American caravan on more wheels than ever—on 113,108,000 wheels, to be nearer exact.

Bus—Drivers Offered 5 Cents Rise, Demand 20

Flint stirs itself to end a strike. Bus drivers have refused to budge from their garages; commuters are stranded at home, forced to hitchhike, stay in town, or make involved arrangements for getting to work. Such drastic inconveniences stimulate swift mediation efforts; so Flint sees its Chamber of Commerce, its citizen traffic squad and city officials striving to bring the sides together—and this is only the second day of the strike.

The public spurs the conciliators on, but Labor argues that it has nothing to arbitrate. It wants 20 cents more an hour to augment its 55 cents, and a week's vacation. Arthur J. Kiernan, president of the Eastern Michigan Motorbus System and the Flint Trolley Coach, Inc., states that the bus drivers have been offered a five-cent increase. The novitiate in labor-employer disputes might conclude there was the difference between five cents and 20 cents that could do with a little arbitrating.

Relief—Hopkins Assures Care for Needy

President Roosevelt has undertaken to cut relief costs by many millions a week, in order that the year may end with, perhaps, a 50 per cent reduction in expenditures. This program, when translated into action, through discharges from relief rolls, was bound to create problems. And problems seem most acute in New York City, from which Mayor LaGuardia left today, to protest to Harry Hopkins against present curtailment. Before the Mayor arrived Mr. Hopkins announced that no needy person would be dropped from relief.

Mayor LaGuardia has heard this statement before, but he still believes the needy are being dropped. It may well be that the double objectives of humanity and economy will best be served if Mr. Hopkins continues to press for reduction and mayors like Mr. LaGuardia continue to exercise vigalent warnings when these reductions violate human welfare.

Spain—Franco's Moves Cause Concern

Madrid lives through that lull that proverbially precedes the storm. The last 24 hours have been disquietingly quiet. Except for one angry explosion of bombs, hardly a shot has been fired. The Spanish Embassy makes a critical charge, stating that a German Junker's warplane had shot down a French plane of the French diplomatic corps over Spanish territory. The sensation in France, where radical French elements were stirred to heated protests, may well have been interpreted by the Spanish Government as a direct diplomatic hit.

The quiet in Madrid is not reassuring in the light of reported movements in Gen. Francisco Franco's lines. Replacements and additional troops are being moved up—and this is generally interpreted as a sure harbinger of attack. The Government troops are estimated to contain 27,000 foreign volunteers, good fighters, well generaled and a monument of strength, largely accountable for Madrid's six-week defense.

The Government in Madrid moves steadily leftward, with Communists holding the whip hand. The new war minister is now alluded to in

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Economics in the News

A Yardstick for Stocks—James M. Landis Renews an Old Argument in Seeking a Criterion for a Healthy Market—SEC Fears

By H. B. E.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 9—Before buying into the ownership of an industry, railroad, or public utility through the mechanism of the stock market, the conservative investor has at hand all manner of yardsticks, but the one most often commended to him is what is known as "the price-earning ratio." This is the quoted price of a particular stock measured against the underlying company's yearly net earnings. Say a corporation at the end of this year revealed net earnings of $10 a share, and the price of the stock on the exchange was $100; then the stock would be selling at "ten times earnings."

The illustration is given for a reason other than to explain the meaning of the price-earnings ratio. It shows what passes for a "normal" or non-inflated price of a particular stock. For years some textbooks have said that, when the market quotation of an equity is around 10 times its earning power, then it is fairly priced. James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, seems to have such a relation in mind as a yardstick for all stocks. For, in a talk to the investment bankers in convention here, he said:

> Of one thing we can feel sure: that when price has no relation to earning power, present or prospective, a mechanism that will permit maintenance of values of that character has lost its justification.

Not Laying Down a Rule

Mr. Landis was not, of course, seeking to lay down any rule for the investor's guidance. His interest in yardsticks for stocks is connected with his job as the head policeman of the stock market. He and his colleagues on the SEC, as well as his colleagues in other agencies of the government, are exercised over the sharp rise in equity prices which started 20 months ago. Most stocks are now selling at over 10 times earnings.

If such a yard stick is regarded as a criterion of values, stocks are therefore selling too high, and the market is unhealthy. If it were not for the fact that, as the country knows from its experience in the twenties, an unhealthy stock market may cause widespread misery, the subject would not be of such concern in Washington, where it has become a dominating problem.

At this convention there has been some criticism of the Landis yardstick. The SEC chairman, it is true, based the evaluation of stocks upon "prospective" as well as "present" earnings. But, in this world of rapid change, "prospective" earnings are builded upon hope, not calculations; and hope is hardly the kind of material with which to fashion an objective yardstick. Mr. Landis, if he had been pressed to make a yardstick upon his own specifications, would doubtless have had to rely upon the past performances of the underlying corporations, not upon their merely guessable future. The yardstick, in short, would most probably have been our textbook criterion.

Not a Very Good Yardstick

Such a measuring rod, however, is of little use as a standard of fair value for stocks. A short time ago I picked out two stocks on the New York Stock Exchange which had the most favorable price earnings ratios, and asked an expert what he thought of them as purchases. He strongly advised against them. The first company, he told me, was subject to bad management; the second was in danger of keen competition from a new company which had just patented a better product. Thus the two corporations, fairly priced according to the Landis yardstick, were overpriced as compared with others which had a less favorable price-earnings ratio.

The fact of the matter is that the value of stocks is governed by all manner of tangible and intangible

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Anti-Arms Circulars Seized in Japan

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Officials of the new History Society yesterday expressed regret that Tokyo police had confiscated some of their circulars dealing with an international prize essay contest on disarmament, but said no formal protest was contemplated. A dispatch from Tokyo said the circulars were seized on the ground they constituted "secret or seditious" literature.

Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, president of the society, said 80,000 circulars had been distributed among young groups throughout the world offering $5000 in prizes for the best essays on how international disarmament could be achieved.

Detours in Mississippi Give Work to 11,000 Men

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Detours are signs of highway progress in Mississippi.

Under the State's gigantic construction program, $42,500,000 is being spent for new roads, 11,000 men are finding employment.

Once skiddy gravel roads are now ribbons of snowy concrete.

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Hopkins Pledges WPA Aid To All Requiring Relief; Reply to Mayors' Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—"No one in the United States who is in need of relief is going to be dropped from the WPA."

This declaration, reiterated half a dozen times by Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, at a specially-called press conference, is the Administration's reply to mayors of the nation's largest industrial cities who met here last week to protest against the current relief retrenchment policy.

The mayors cabled an appeal to President Roosevelt asking him to countermand the reduction order, because, they said, the drop in the winter relief load was failing to keep pace with business recovery.

LaGuardia Satisfied

That the mayors would be generally satisfied with Mr. Hopkins' word of assurance was indicated by their leader, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, after an hour's conference with the administrator.

The New York Mayor issued a statement saying he believes the situation "has been cleared and that there remains no reason for any misunderstanding as to the policy of the WPA."

It was agreed between Mr. Hopkins and Mayor LaGuardia that when there is a difference of opinion between the local federal administrator and a person as to whether that person needs relief, the local relief agency should make the decision after conducting an investigation.

Hopkins Lists Aims

Mr. Hopkins, just back from New Orleans, La., would not say whether he had received instructions from the President, but declared he wanted to "clear up misunderstandings" as to what the WPA is doing to tighten up its rolls and reduce its expenditures. He explained:

1. Approximately 250,000 farm families in drought areas are being dropped, but will be put on a "dole" to come out of Resettlement Administration funds. The transfer was necessitated by the impracticality of continuing work projects in many drought states during the winter.

2. All non-relief and administration WPA jobs are being reviewed with the aim of eliminating every person who can be spared.

3. All relief rolls are being examined in order to weed out all persons who may have been in need at the time they were accepted but who since have obtained other means of support. Mr. Hopkins used the example of a woman employed full time on a WPA sewing project whose husband returned to a job in private industry two months ago.

Promised Aid

The retrenchment policy, the administrator said, would not mean a permanent closing of WPA rolls to newcomers and needy persons unjustly cut off in the "purge" will be able to get back on again through local boards of review.

The unforeseen demand for relief from those impoverished by last summer's drought is responsible for the present tightening in expenditures. The $1,425,000,000 appropriated by the last session of Congress will last until a deficiency appropriation can be made only if stringent economy is exercised. Already WPA is "scraping the bottom of the bucket," according to Mr. Hopkins.

Although Mr Hopkins' assistants, in his absence last week, described as the immediate goal the dropping of 150,000 workers and 5000 executives from the WPA rolls, the administrator insisted on his return that no set number of persons are to be cut off.

No Demobilization

He also sought to correct any impression that the current reduction might indicate the beginning of a liquidation of the Works Progress Administration. "No demobilization is contemplated," he declared, adding his conviction that there will continue to be a federal program of work for needy unemployed in the United States for an indefinite length of time.

A new effort to equalize distribution of funds among various states was disclosed by Mr. Hopkins. In apportioning funds to states, more consideration will be taken of the number of persons each has on the relief rolls and the wage standard in that section, he explained.

Mr. Hopkins said he thought the retraining of persons on the relief rolls was important so they will be ready to accept jobs when they are offered

One Strike Ended, Another Averted, Mark Peace Gains

By the Associated Press

Settlement of one major strike and the averting of another today headed peace gains along the nation's industrial conflict front.

Wage increases and improvement of working conditions ended the strike of coal truck drivers at Akron, Ohio, where householders were forced to arrange for their own deliveries.

With an agreement between the Santa Fe railroad and the "Big Four" brotherhoods, a strike threat on the railroad's far western lines was removed. Terms were not announced.

Conciliators sought to settle a misunderstanding which caused a walkout of 350 cutters and 70 trimmers at the Hart, Schaffner and Marx clothing shops in Chicago.

Seamen Negotiate

At San Francisco negotiators said they hoped for partial settlement of the 41-day strike of maritime workers who have tied up 226 vessels. The coastal operators have reached tentative agreements with all unions except the licensed deck officers and the radio telegraphists, where wages were still under discussion.

Negotiations were pressed for settlement of the "stay-in" strike of bus drivers at Flint, Mich. The Chamber of Commerce and citizens' groups participated in the peace efforts.

Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin was expected to receive today the written demand of Circuit Judge C. M. Davison for troops to enforce his court orders affecting the strike of workers at the J. I. Case plant in Racine.

WPA Pickets in New York

Reduction in WPA employment caused fresh demonstrations in New York. Some 175 employees who participated in protest strikes involving theater and city planning projects were ordered dismissed. Forty-four of them hurried to see Mayor LaGuardia. He announced he would go to Washington to complain. Some 50 pickets appeared at WPA headquarters and 75 others took stations in front of the theater project director's office.

Federal Conciliator H. T. Colvin expressed hope a conference between union leaders and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company spokesmen would end the six-week strike of the firm's 6000 workers. The "sit-down" Marathon of 1300 glass workers at Ottawa, Ill., rounded out a full week.

At Toledo, President G. W. McCabe of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America announced they would form a united front in any controversy with the motorcar industry.

"Sit Down" Trespass Charges

The Gordon Baking Company of Detroit obtained a blanket warrant charging 143 "sit down" strikers in its plant with trespassing.

A force of deputy sheriffs stood guard at a bridge construction project at Hennepin, Ill., to prevent a recurrence of violence in a labor dispute. Two men were arrested and one injured in a clash there.

Rail Unions' Request For More Pay Forecast

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9 (AP)—The five railroad brotherhoods are preparing to ask a wage increase which will affect more than 300,000 railroad workers, a spokesman for brotherhood officials said today. The spokesman, who declined to permit the use of his name, said a call for a special meeting to be held in Chicago probably will be issued in January. The amount of the increase to be requested has not been determined.

"Railroad men feel they are entitled to more money," the spokesman said. "The profits are pouring in and wages are considerably below what they should be." Organizations expected to participate in the Chicago meeting are the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmens Union of North America.

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'Old Ironsides' Rebuilt

Wide World — August Schentze and Model

For Two Years the Detroit Tool Maker Worked to Build a Perfect Scale Model of the Constitution, and It Is Now on Display in the Museum of the City of New York

New U.S. Citizen Reconstructs 'Constitution' as Labor of Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Museum of the City of New York has recently acquired as a loan a new model of "Old Ironsides," the only authoritative model of this frigate, so it is said, that has ever been built. More conventionally called the "Constitution," she is, perhaps, the most famous vessel in the history of the United States Navy. Launched in 1797, she was put to service against Napoleonic France in 1798 and took part in the bombardments of Tripoli. It was, however, in 1812 that she won her famous battle with the Guerrière, off Cape Race, Newfoundland.

"It took but half an hour," wrote Henry Adams, "but in that one half hour the United States rose to the rank of a first-class power."

Reported unseaworthy between 1828 and 1830, she was ordered dismantled, but this plan stirred nationwide objection and inspired Oliver Wendell Holmes to write a challenging poem which resulted in the abandonment of the project. In 1833 the frigate was rebuilt and used as a training ship and in 1879 she was again partially rebuilt, after which she crossed the Atlantic for the last time and in 1897 was retired and berthed in the Boston Navy Yard.

Tribute to New Land

Against this background the story of the building of the most recent model takes on some particularly dramatic features. It was constructed by August Schuetze, a toolmaker in Detroit, Mich., and once a sailor in the Germany navy. After the World War he adopted the United States as his country, and this model was made to demonstrate his love for the land of his choice.

Mr. Schuetze had made other ship models. He went to sea when he was 15 years of age, and learned a devotion to ship form and ship character. The Sydney, Australia, Museum has on permanent display a model which he constructed of the Emden.

"But the Constitution shall be my masterpiece," he declared on that day when in his home in Michigan he laid out before him the official United States naval plans which had been used in rebuilding the vessel. So he assembled his materials.

Two Years of Work

It was in the midst of one of the seasonal lay-offs of employees in the factory where he worked, but men were recalled, Mr. Schuetze was when production was resumed and so engrossed in his enterprise that he did not return.

"I had no money laid by," he said, "but I had 60 hens, and my wife and I sold eggs and birds or exchanged them for other commodities. For two years I worked from 12 to 14 hours a day on the model. We did not have much to eat or to wear, but I was very happy and my wife stood by me 100 per cent. Our neighbors became so interested that, in a spirit of patriotism and of admiration for beauty, they did much to make possible the completion of my project."

In June, 1936, motorcars speeding along the state roads in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York must have glanced with quick amazement at a battered automobile crawling along the highroad, pulling a small, curiously shaped trailer. That trailer served as the transport for August Schuetze's completed model. The miniature ship, scaled in a 1 to 45 proportion, was approximately 7 feet long, 5½ feet high and 3½ feet wide in the rigging, and the container built for it was only slightly larger.

Arrived in New York, problems began to develop. Mr. and Mrs. Schuetze established themselves in the farther reaches of Brooklyn. The model was secluded in a garage far, alas, from observation.

Then, August Schuetze began to wander about Manhattan, seeking a buyer, and carrying photographs of his model. Several collectors and merchants went to see it, and some, aware of Mr. Schuetze's financial straits, sought to purchase the ship for a compliment and a song. Several times he almost sold it, but was restrained by love of his handiwork and by sorrow at the injustice which sought to profit from his necessity.

One day he heard that there was in New York a National Committee on Folk Arts in the United States. He called on Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who directs the committee and its collections, and at once met with an attentive ear and kindly helpfulness. Miss Burchenal brought the matter to the attention of editors and of the curators of the Museum of the City of New York, with the result that now, in the Marine Department of that Museum, stands the "Constitution," in a new glass case.

Love's Labor Waits

In constructing his model, Mr. Schuetze has built up the hull like that of a real ship. It is ribbed and planked, but sections of planking have been omitted from one side to show the interior detail. Thus the officers' wardroom is seen, complicetely furnished. A center table with chairs grouped around it are fashioned with an almost incredible delicacy. Over an infinitesimal mantlepiece hangs a drawing about the size of a postage stamp.

Under the waterline the model is copper plated, hundreds of miniature copper plates having been applied by Mr. Schuetze, one by one, because this is the way frigates were built at the period when the "Constitution" came into being. Two thousand blocks (pulleys) were made by hand under a magnifying glass and are as workable as those on a real ship. Mr. Schuetze made his own rigging lines, moreover, on a device of his invention and to be sure that each line is correct in scale diameter he checked every individual one with a micrometer.

One does not know into what ultimate harbor the miniature "Constitution" will sail, nor how long it will stand in drydock, as it were, under the protective glass case in the Museum of the City of New York. In the meantime, Mr. Schuetze has returned with his wife to his Michigan home, unremunerated financially for his 7200 hours of highly skilled work in building the model.

Two Presidential Cruisers Reach Northern Waters

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, At Sea, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt cruised in northern latitudes today for the first time in more than two weeks.

Mild, summery weather followed the President's ship, the cruiser Indianapolis, back across the equator and he enjoyed a sun bath.

The Indianapolis and its convoy, the cruiser Chester, paralleled French Guiana as the President, speeding home from a peace mission to South America, finished preparations to meet Sir Murchison Fletcher, British Governor of Trinidad.

The ships were due to reach Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Friday for refueling.

Sailor-actors aboard the Indianapolis rehearsed a musical comedy to be staged for the President somewhere in the Caribbean Sea Saturday night.

Mr. Roosevelt watched the flotilla's powerful searchlights in a second practice last night as the ships recrossed the equator. Then he attended the nightly movies before retiring.

Alaskan Stamp Promised

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Postal officials have announced they would issue a new set of commemorative stamps, for Alaska and island possessions of the United States, in the near future.

Hirota Cabinet Faces Crisis On Foreign Policies

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Japanese Privy Council warned the Government today that it was displeased with the nation's foreign policy.

Premier Koki Hirota and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita were called before the plenary session of the Council and attacked "from every direction" for an hour and a half.

One councilor asked whether the Government was prepared to make a "grave decision," which was interpreted as an intimation that the Cabinet may be forced to resign. The answer, observers said, was non-committal and equivocal.

Arita's Regrets

After a lengthy grilling by the Privy Council, Mr. Arita expressed apologetic regret for the state of Japan's diplomacy in every nation mentioned by the councilors.

Emperor Hirohito, who attended the Privy Council meeting, left it before the ministers were called to defend their administration. Most of the councilors expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Arita's replies and advised the Government to exercise greater caution in future decisions affecting Japanese foreign policy.

Mr. Arita acknowledged that there was no substantial reason for believing Russia would agree to extend Japanese fishing rights in Siberia before they expire Dec. 31.

Asked whether the Foreign Office had a definite policy with regard to China, Mr. Arita replied that he was trying to break the deadlock by diplomatic means only.

Pact Misunderstood

The Foreign Minister attributed China's instransigent attitude to a misunderstanding of the recent German-Japanese pact against Communism and of the situation in Suiyuan Province, Inner Mongolia.

"Though the Japanese Government is concerned about Suiyuan," he declared, "it has nothing to do with the problem."

Mr. Arita said that Anglo-Japanese relations were not materially changed by the pact with Germany and that Shigeru Yoshida, Ambassador to Great Britain, had been instructed to improve them.

He denied that any secret agreement had been reached with Italy and added future negotiations would deal exclusively with trade matters, no anti-Communist accord being contemplated.

"Blunders" Stir Opposition

Besides the dominant Privy Council, the two major political parties in Japan have accused Mr. Arita of diplomatic blunders.

Leaders of the Minseito Party already have determined to attack the Government on its foreign relations.

The Minseito Party has condemned the Hirota regime because of:

1. Soviet Russia's refusal to sign a pact granting extended fishing rights to Japan.

2. Rupture of negotiations with the Nanking (Central) Government of China over Japanese policy in continental Asia.

3. Universal suspicion aroused abroad.

The other leading party, the Seiyukai group, was to meet tomorrow to discuss Mr. Arita's diplomacy. Its members were particularly resentful over the secrecy surrounding Japan's foreign affairs.

Press Russia on Fishing

At the moment, chief interest centered in Russia's refusal to extend Japan's vital fishing rights in Siberia expiring Dec. 31. Moscow's stand was viewed as an insult and as a heavy blow to an important Japanese industry.

Mr. Arita has instructed Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, to press the Soviet Government for quick, favorable action on the fishing agreement.

Observers agreed that successful negotiations with Moscow would relieve the strain considerably and might dissolve the crisis for the Hirota Government, at least until the Diet meets the last of next month.

Nieman Will Sustained, Giving Harvard Millions

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9 (AP)—The State Supreme Court upheld the will of Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, who left the bulk of her $5,000,000 estate to Harvard University. Probate of the will was contested by relatives, who asked that it be set aside on the grounds that she was not mentally competent at the time it was made.

"A consideration of the record convinced the court that Mrs. Nieman not only had mental capacity sufficient to make a will, but she had mental capacity and business acumen far above that of the average testator," Justice Joseph Martin ruled.

Survey Reveals $120,000,000 Sliced From States' Debts

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—State governments today held receipts marked "paid" for more than $120,000,000 of the public debt. An Associated Press survey disclosed most of the reductions came during the last two years as follows:

North Dakota: with a reduction of $29,043,000 since June 30, 1933, headed the parade of states advancing toward financial stability. R. M. Stabgler, manager of the Bank of North Dakota, said most of the funds used to retire bonds came from federal sources and liquidation of foreclosed lands held by the State.

New Jersey—Bonded debt has been lightened $14,155,000 since July 1, 1934.

Connecticut—Redemptions of about $6,000,000 last July 1, cleaned up the State's entire indebtedness on a bond issue outstanding since 1911.

Arkansas—Estimated cut of $5,000,000 in the last two years.

Delaware—Total reduction of $9,184,785 since 1929.

Illinois—Redemption of $14,152,875 from bond burden in past two fiscal years.

North Carolina—Retirement of more than $7,400,000 in bonds and more than $15,500,000 in notes in four years.

Oklahoma—Cut of $7,038,000 expected at the close of 1936.

Pennsylvania—Redemption of $7,500,000 of a 1933 relief bond issue.

South Carolina—A slice of $9,065,845 since 1934, which may be offset, however, by new issues for state highways and institutions.

West Virginia—Reduction of about $4,000,000 since 1934.

Georgia has not added to its bonded indebtedness since 1881, and several states succeeded in going through the depression without adding to their bond burden. Michigan was among these. So were Missouri, Wyoming and Kansas, where the bonded indebtedness was being decreased at the rate of $1,000,000 a year.

States in which the bonded debt has increased in recent years include Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont. Most of the increases were caused by relief needs.

Michigan paid off $1,000,000 of its $77,500,000 bonded indebtedness this year and laid plans for retiring $3,250,000 of bonds in 1937. Complete afortization was the goal for 1944.

A number of states have constitutions prohibiting the raising of money by bond issues. Among them are Florida, Indiana and Wisconsin. There is a constitutional limitation of $300,000 on Arizona's bonded indebtedness, and no debt ever has been incurred. Neither Nebraska nor Ohio has any debt.

Vegetable Monopoly In British Columbia Stirs Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A committee of the British Columbia Legislature will investigate the alleged combine in the vegetable growing and selling industry of British Columbia. According to Clife Planta, member for Peace River who sponsored this investigation, rich Chinese control almost the entire business of growing, wholesaling and retailing vegetables in this province, and maintain their workers in virtual slavery—competition which Canadian growers cannot meet.

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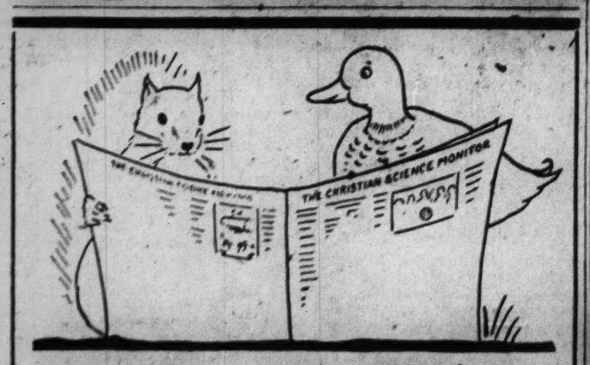

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German-Japanese Pact: Britain's Cool Reception

London's reaction is thought likely to modify latest move against Reds; "Bogey-mongering" defeating its own purposes; Czechoslovakia still held outpost of democracy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British diplomacy which was at first distinctly concerned at the adhesion of Japan to Germany's anti-Bolshevik bloc is beginning to be hopeful that the very strong displeasure shown in London over the Berlin-Tokyo agreement will modify the effect of this alliance.

There is reason to believe that Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop, whose contacts are mainly in Mayfair, really believed that Great Britain would thoroughly approve his hurrying back from London to Berlin in order to sign the agreement with Japan. If so, he should by now have been undeceived.

Eden's Regrets

The first official local repercussion was an expression of regret by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary. The next was an unlimited promise to Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Premier, of British aid to Belgium in the event of an attack. The terms in which Mr. Eden phrased this promise evoked strong criticism from Berlin where the British were accused of being "one-sided."

Great Britain has been pleased to see that press comment on the agreement in Japan has been mainly unfavorable. The Japanese have long memories and have not all of them forgotten that Germany was the country which started the scare about the "Yellow Peril" which had such a vogue at the beginning of the present century.

Here in Britain, Germany's Communistic successor to the old Yellow Peril bogey is coming to be regarded as a red herring which beguiles the unwary off the scent of Germany's real foreign policy, namely the elevation of Germany to the position of arbiter of Europe's destiny.

"Wolf! Wolf!"

It is pointed out in this connection that only by shouting "Wolf! Wolf!" at Bolshevism could Germany claim any "right" to take up cudgels on behalf of the insurgents in Spain. The same cry is also exceedingly useful in diverting sympathy from Czechoslovakia, where Germany is unable to champion openly the cause of the German-speaking Bohemians who were formerly not Germans at all, but Austrians and who publicly at any rate, declare that they do not want to be separated from the Czechoslovak state.

A great many people in Britain—and France, too — are honestly afraid of bolshevism. Although the supposed "danger" from this source has never caused any British Government a single sleepless night (as it apparently has Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini) Germany and Italy have acquired merit in the eyes of a certain section of British opinion by labeling the Francoists "patriots" and the Madrid Government "reds" and deliberately setting out to help the former and destroy the latter.

Bogey-mongering, however, sometimes defeats its own ends and it looks as though this may happen in the present instance.

All well-informed people know that the Spanish labels do not fit and that Czechoslovakia is not building airdromes for Russia to attack Germany from. Consequently, they are not only not impressed, but they have begun to look elsewhere for an explanation of the anti-Bolshevist clamor.

Chancellor Hitler's "Mein Kampf" is generally an infallible guide to Germany's long-range foreign and home policy, and that book lays down the thesis that Germany's aim should be to win the friendship of England. In order to bring this about, the directors of Germany's policy appear to be working on much the same theory that brought them into power in Germany—that is to say, they are hammering away at their objective in the expectation that ultimately something or somebody, will give way. They have apparently believed that if they went on long enough saying that Bolshevism is Europe's only real danger, England would ultimately either come to believe it or yield to importunity if not to real conviction. In either case the way would then be clear for German expansionist aims in east and central Europe.

Seek Another Motive

But the more Berlin talks of the Bolshevik menace, the more the British suspect a catch somewhere—if not an ulterior motive. Consequently it is coming to be felt that the real reason for Germany's—and Italy's—external interest in the success of Gen. Francisco Franco is a desire to run all of Europe on a dictatorial basis.

It is not overlooked in this connection that for many years Germany, through a number of German-Moslem societies and in other ways, has been building up her influence among the Moors in Spanish Morocco—just opposite Gibraltar—and that Italy has announced that the only reason for her very marked interest in the Balearic islands is to prevent them from becoming "an outpost for communism."

In other words, as it seems to Britain, in spite of definite assurance from both Berlin and Rome that they mean to respect the territorial integrity of Spain, that Germany and Italy are planning to run outlying bits of Spain—ostensibly on Spain's behalf.

The Balearic Islands

Indeed, in the case of the Balearic Islands, there is already implied in Premier Mussolini's references to communism that if General Franco is beaten he will decline to withdraw on the ground that the Madrid Government would turn it into an outpost of communism.

When it comes to [illegible] as opposed to bogey-mongering, claims that she and France are far more concerned with the composition of the Spanish Government than is Germany or Italy—or Soviet Russia, for that matter. The Balearic Islands are on the direct route between France and Algeria. Spanish Morocco commands one side of the Straits of Gibraltar and is contiguous with both French Algeria and the French Moroccan Protectorate. The French border marches with the Spanish along the whole length of the Pyrenees. The Canary Islands are a vitally important strategic outpost on Britain's alternative route to the Far East—particularly vital if the Mediterranean route were for any reason suddenly closed to British merchant shipping.

Suspicions

Herr Hitler's blasts on the anti-Bolshevist trumpet in the case of Czechoslovakia are explained here along similar lines. Czechoslovakia's two partners in the Little Entente, Roumania and Yugoslavia, are both suspicious of the Soviet Union and one of the subtlest ways of breaking up the partnership is to harp on the danger of Europe arising from Czechoslovakia's alliance with Soviet Russia.

To anyone who has looked at the map it seems incredible that the Czechs should be planning to attack Germany with Russian help as is regularly preached by the molders of public opinion in Germany from Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister of Information, downwards. Russian and Czech territory does not touch at any point. Between them lie strips of Poland and Roumania. Both these countries have declared that they will neither let Russians nor Germans pass to attack the other.

Democracy's Outpost

Actually, Czechoslovakia is not an outpost of democracy but an outpost of democracy—the only one except Switzerland east of the Rhine. It would be a serious matter for the western democracies if this isolated bastion were overwhelmed—all the more so as it would involve German ascendancy in central and eastern Europe thus setting the Third Reich free to realize its ambitions in the west.

Hitherto, however, British public opinion has been inclined to wash its hands of Czechoslovakia—partly because of the success of the bogey-mongers and partly because of that country's geographical position. But since the signature of the German-Japanese agreement, much more interest has been shown by British publicists in Czechoslovakia's difficulties. Moreover, alongside the gradual realization of the British rearmament program, there is developing a tendency to widen the scope of British foreign policy. Many who have urged that British commitments in Europe should be confined to the west are today converted to the idea that the best way to prevent a fire from spreading is to have a fire hose long enough to deal with the outbreak at its origin.

Acme

Signing of Anti-Red Accord at Berlin

Viscount Kintomo Mushakoje, Japan's Ambassador at Berlin, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, as Representative of the Third Reich, at the Moment of Signing the New Agreement for a Front Against Communism. The Japanese Envoy Is Shown at the Left With Brush in Hand, While Herr von Ribbentrop Is to the Right. Other Diplomatic Figures Surround the Two Principals

French Extremists End Threat To Popular Front Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 9—The political position of the French Cabinet has been very greatly strengthened by the agreement not to break up the Popular Front reached yesterday by Socialists and Communists.

Following a meeting of the new committee of the Socialist-Communist Entente, a statement was published declaring that the Communists "expressed their confidence in the Government presided over by Comrade Blum to continue in close and fraternal collaboration the application of the Popular Front program."

Cloud Passes

This is interpreted in political circles here as meaning that the danger of a governmental crisis arising from the Communists' refusal on Saturday to support the Cabinet's foreign policy has now been averted. The possibility of trouble later on still remains, since the accord between the two parties is somewhat superficial, but most French observers today agree that Premier Leon Blum can now look forward to many weeks if not months in office.

A decisive factor in this improvement in the Government's position is the stand taken by the "C. G. T."—the French labor federation. While maintaining its sympathy for the Valencia Government, the National Committee of the C. G. T. at a meeting in Paris yesterday adopted a resolution modifying considerably its former opposition to the non-intervention policy.

For Non-Intervention

Both the labor federation and the Communist Party, in articles appearing in their respective papers today, indicate that they are now prepared to support the Blum Government in its efforts to render the International Non-Intervention accord more effective.

The feeling that Germany and Italy as well as Russia may soon be brought to co-operate in this effort is steadily gaining ground here. Uneasiness over the Spanish crisis still remains acute, however, and such incidents as the shooting down of an Air France plane by insurgents, officially confirmed here today, make pacification doubly difficult.

Irrigation Funds Lift India's Crops And Provide Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Indian irrigation schemes which have cost in all 150 crores of rupees ($500,000,000) are estimated to be now producing crops to the annual value of 100 crores.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, the Governor General, at the opening meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation recently held here, laid great stress upon the incidental or indirect benefits which irrigation and its extension are producing in India.

Productive Investment

On some of the canals direct payments for water represent a return of more than 40 per cent. There are other works on which the return derived from the agriculturist for the purchases of water does not by itself provide an economic return upon the capital at charge.

These works are justified because of their value as protection against famine. But the water rates charged on the whole of the irrigation systems throughout the land make a good average return upon capital. In the direct sense, expenditure upon irrigation is thus productive.

Provides Employment

Much of the food produced in India is of low nutritive value. It is recognized that some of the best food crops are produced under irrigation. Vast areas of wheat in the richest wheat-growing provinces are thus watered. Another aspect of irrigation is its value in relation to unemployment. Every new irrigation canal provides employment to a large number of cultivators.

Irrigation projects are seldom executed unless they come within the definition of "a productive work," namely, one which can within 10 years of completion and after paying interest charges and running expenses, show a return of at least 6 per cent on the capital invested.

Women of Hungary Want Own Positions On Detective Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarian women want to undertake work with the Hungarian police detective force, and they base their demands upon the success achieved in such work by Miss Claudia Majdán, who recently passed on.

Miss Majdán was the first and only woman detective in Hungary and carried on her duties in Budapest for the last 10 years silently and without attracting notice from the ordinary public.

Only personal friends caught glimpses, now and then, of the kind of work which passed through her hands; of her genuine sympathy for those whom she herself brought to justice; of the understanding which enabled her to persuade the authorities of her city to set up a workshop, where men and women due, by police regulation, to be transferred to their own districts, or possibly to the frontier, might be usefully employed during the time they waited for their removal.

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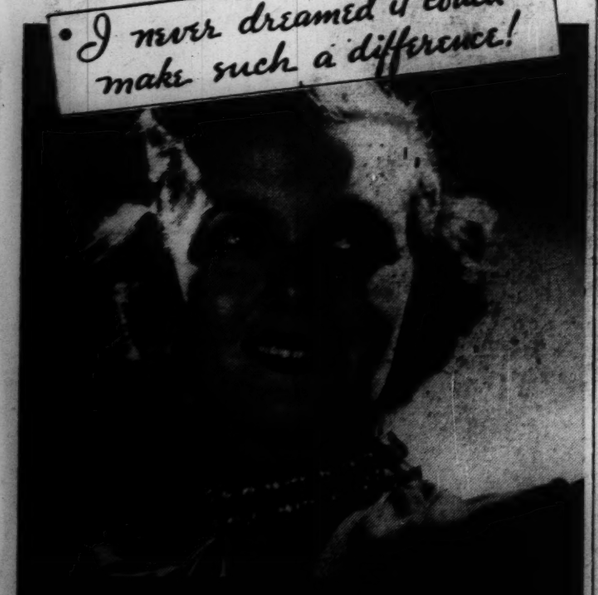

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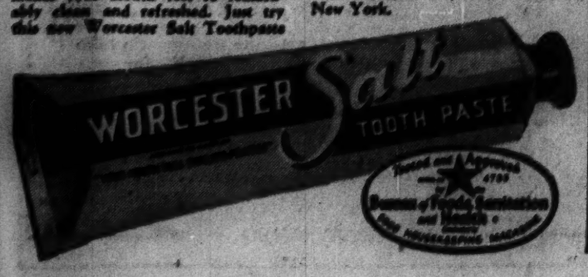
Your dentist will tell you that salt is best for protecting and beautifying your teeth and keeping your gums in good condition. But salt, like many other things that are good for you, has never been particularly pleasant or convenient to use. That is why so many dentists are now recommending the new dentifrice discovery, *Worcester Salt Toothpaste* (U. S. Patent 1968858). Dentists know that their patients need to use salt and they know that now their patients will enjoy it in this new form—it makes your mouth feel so remarkably clean and refreshed. Just try this new Worcester Salt Toothpaste and we guarantee you will never go back to ordinary dentifrices. Your teeth will look so bright and clean and youthful, your gums will feel so firm, your breath will be so fresh and clean, you will feel like a new person. Order a tube at your druggist today under our iron clad "best you ever tried or money back" guarantee. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us his address and we will be glad to send you a 10 days' supply of Worcester Salt Toothpaste with our compliments. Address Dept. 21, Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth Street, New York.



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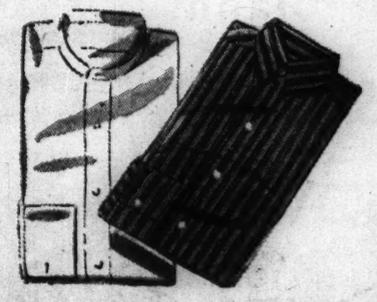

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Reds Gain Under New Constitution

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (AP)—Russia's first act under its new constitution was to increase preparations for war.

Acting without delay, the Central Executive Committee announced creation of the newly authorized Commissariat for Military Defense which Joseph Stalin told the recent Congress of the Soviet "had become necessary."

Moises L. Rukhimovitch, industrial organizer who played a prominent role in the first and second five-year plans, was appointed Commissar.

His job will be to divorce the manufacture of military supplies and munitions from the Ministry of Heavy Industries, and to accelerate production.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Soviet Communists have served notice that the new constitution must not be interpreted as relaxing the powers of the "proletarian dictatorship." They rebuke those misguided Soviet citizens and foreign observers who have somehow gotten the impression that the Communist Party intends to "abdicate."

The official organ of the Party, the newspaper Pravda, declared:

"It must not be believed for a moment that the new constitution can lead in any way toward weakening the dictatorship of the proletariat." The newspaper added sternly: "Our Party's leadership must be strengthened in every branch of the country's life, under the new constitution as under the old."

Such frank comment merely confirms what careful observers already had concluded from studying the draft of the new constitution, which makes changes only in the outward form of the Soviet Government, and does not alter in any way the dominant position of the ruling Communist party. So long as the party's position is unshaken, it makes little difference what changes are made in the forms of government, which is subservient to the party.

The toilers of the Soviet Union, explained Pravda, have entrusted leadership in all life's activities to the Communist party. The party is expected to "unveil our enemies, whatever masks they assume, to be merciless and menacing to the enemy." Future elections, it is explained, will put in power Bolsheviks—men and women who comprehend and faithfully observe party theory and practice, whether they are members of the party or not.

Devotion to Communism

This, added Pravda, is what is meant by "Soviet democracy," which, in Lenin's phrase, is "a thousand times more democratic than any form of bourgeois democracy." It is true that the Party will continue to root out any opposition from "enemies of socialism," any "rotten liberalism"; and Soviet electors, under the Party's leadership, naturally will choose as their leaders only those men and women who are unshakably devoted to the cause of Communism.

Why the Party must continue to hold the dominant place in Soviet life under the new constitution is explained in more detail by the government newspaper Izvestia, which explained that the Party, under both the Lenin and the Stalin leadership, has had such firm faith in the masses that it has been closely connected with them. Party leaders study the moods of the masses and learn from them. "This distinguishes our Party from any other party, past or present." In bad times and good, said Izvestia, the Party has always told the truth to the masses, has never attempted to deceive them with fine phrases. "A Party can talk thus to the people only if it is closely connected with them and has their interests at heart."

Broader Bolshevism

The Communist party prepared the revolution in Russia, and seized power after the revolution came, Izvestia declared. As the years have passed, the Bolsheviks have widened out, strengthened their connections with the masses in the course of "building a new form of human society." The toilers have learned from experience, said Izvestia, that only under the leadership of such a party is it possible to "destroy the enemy and successfully build socialism."

"The honorable title of Communist," explained Izvestia, "is entrusted only to those who can carry it as a militant banner, without staining it; who to their last breath are faithful to the socialist revolution, carrying out the commandments of Lenin under Stalin's direction. The party mercilessly expels from its ranks those who have crawled into the party with the intention of undermining its iron discipline."

After every dispute which threatened the unity of the party, said Izvestia, millions of toilers rallied more closely around the party. Knowing what the party has accomplished for them in the past, the Soviet peoples will continue to entrust leadership to the party in future, "sweeping aside all class enemies, building a new world, opening the road to freedom for the enslaved workers of the entire world."

King

(Continued from Page 1)

business related to the coronation, owing to this uncertainty, though plans for the coronation itself continue to go ahead.

The prices of seats upon the royal processional route meanwhile are maintained and steamship companies report no slackening in forward booking of tourist passages to Britain.

Prime Minister Tells Commons He Regrets King Hasn't Decided

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons today that he hoped to make a statement tomorrow on King Edward's decision regarding his wish to marry Mrs. Simpson.

"I regret I am not in a position to add anything today but I hope to make a statement tomorrow," the Prime Minister replied to a question put by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Opposition leader.

The tense situation was extended another 24 hours by Mr. Baldwin's declaration after an earlier Cabinet session which lasted for more than two hours.

Major Attlee repeated his question, asking if Mr. Baldwin could give "some good hope" for the statement tomorrow.

The Opposition leader said that the Prime Minister should realize that anxiety over the constitutional crisis is increasing.

Mr. Baldwin answered that no one realized it more than he did.

Mr. Frederick J. Bellenger, Laborite, asked the Prime Minister if he were aware of the grave financial difficulties which were being caused to some parts of the British Empire by the delay in coming to a decision.

Mr. Bellenger asked if Mr. Baldwin would "kindly suggest to His Majesty the necessity" of arriving at an early decision.

Cries of "Order, Order!" interrupted the Laborite member's query.

The Prime Minister answered, however, "I can assure him (Mr. Bellenger) that that has not escaped me."

Edithon Foreclosure Allowed by High Court

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9 (AP)—The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled yesterday that bondholders might take possession of the Edithon Beach development which the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick planned as a model community. The high court upheld a lower tribunal decision allowing foreclosure of the Kenosha County tract by the Chicago Trust Company. The company represents owners of defaulted bonds issued against the project. The judgment was for $361,311.

The Edithon Beach development was never consummated by the late Chicago society woman, who was a daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Joseph Stalin
Russia's "Modest" Dictator

Ruler of Kremlin Escapes Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Stalin is outwardly the most modest of modern dictators. He appears rarely in public, and then only as one of a group of Party leaders. During the long ovations which always greet his appearance he stands almost shyly, and joins in the applause as if it were not directed toward him personally, but toward him as a representative of the "proletarian dictatorship."

But the foreign observer wonders whether such modesty is possible to a man who has listened for 10 years to nothing but fulsome praise, without hearing one word of personal criticism; who encounters extravagant eulogies of his unique qualities not only when he appears in public but whenever he reads a Soviet newspaper or magazine, or listens to a Soviet radio broadcast.

What's He Thinking

It is natural to wonder what Mr. Stalin really is thinking on such an occasion as that of Nov. 6, 1936, when he joined other Party leaders in celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Moscow's Grand Opera House. Three thousand of the "best people" had assembled; Mr. Stalin was making his first public appearance since August.

The curtain rose on an empty stage, with a long table and three rows of chairs in the foreground. The background was filled with a tremendous picture of Joseph Stalin, overshadowing a life-size bust of Lenin. The picture brought forth the first ovation. Then Mr. Stalin entered, so inconspicuous amidst a group of about 50 party leaders that many of the audience could not at first distinguish him. He stood with the rest during the long ovation then sat idly drawing circles on a sheet of paper while others did the talking.

Applause for Stalin

There were five speakers, who practically repeated the same speech: the success of the revolution, the confounding of its enemies at home and abroad, all due to Comrade Stalin's peerless leadership of the Bolshevik Party. Every mention of Mr. Stalin's name was the signal for prolonged applause; there were 22 such mentions in 90 minutes.

Then the group of leaders moved to a box at the side of the stage to watch the entertainment. Mr. Stalin took a seat in the rear of the box, where he could hardly be seen; but his presence was more apparent than if he had sat in front. The audience craned necks to catch glimpses of him.

Children Add Part

Two thousand school children provided the first part of the entertainment. The curtain rose showing another huge back-drop, a painting of Joseph Stalin caressing an Uzbek child. This started another ovation. Talented and well-trained children spontaneously performed dances, songs and sketches. As a climax 500 of them sang a song: "Thank You, Comrade Stalin, for Our Happy Childhood." One of the verses ran: "We Children of the Soviets, alone of all children, have no fear for the future because we have our beloved Comrade Stalin." The curtain fell amidst frantic applause, with the audience turned toward the Stalin box. He stood for a moment, applauding with the rest, and then abruptly left the box. But the audience continued to applaud after he had disappeared.

Songs Honor Him

The rest of the excellent program was punctuated with songs of Comrade Stalin. The Red Army male choir sang that he was the army's inspiration; the Don Cossacks, brought to Moscow for the holidays, sang and danced a musical tribute to him, written by Cossack poets. Mr. Stalin sat through it all in the rear of the box. He made himself conspicuous only once, when he called to a member of the Red Army choir to request a favorite song.

On this, as on all other public occasions, Joseph Stalin's manner was invariably modest, almost shy. He seemed hardly to notice the enormous pictures of himself, the extravagant eulogies and ovations. One could not help wondering whether he really enjoys these lavish demonstrations or whether he merely endures them. Has public adulation become necessary to him, or does he feel, as has been suggested, that hero worship tends to buoy up the Soviet peoples, makes them more willing to work and sacrifice for Soviet Russia?

Mediation Move In Madrid Crisis Made by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—The British Government, working in conjunction with the French, has approached the Governments of Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal with a view to joint mediation in Spain, it is announced here tonight, coincident with the meeting of the London committee in which definite progress is being made toward implementing the non-intervention agreement.

If the response to the Franco-British démarche is favorable it is intended to approach the Madrid and Burgos regimes with a view to an armistice. Meanwhile, it is emphasized that further steps both in regard to an armistice and the stoppage of volunteers and war material must necessarily be cautious.

Whitehall, however, hopes that within a week or 10 days definite moves will be recorded in both directions, unless the present lull in the fighting around Madrid unexpectedly comes to an end and one side or the other again sees the prospect of completely crushing the opponent.

Madrid Forces Puzzled By Delay of Fascists; Planes Renew Attacks

MADRID, Dec. 9 (AP)—Government bombing planes blasted the fascist front line along the Casa del Campo Park today and devastated the insurgent supply base at Campamento de Retamares.

Scarcely had the 15 socialist bombers settled down at Barajas airport when 23 insurgent planes appeared out of the clouds and loosed tons of explosives, in retaliation, on the airport and the government positions along the Manzanares river.

Military Leaves Canceled

Socialist batteries blazed away at the fascist lines throughout the early morning.

Government commanders, an authoritative source said, frankly were puzzled at Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent strategy in failing to launch the long-expected attack on Madrid.

Worried lest a trap were being set for them, the socialist officers ordered the continual bombardment to forestall any insurgent maneuver.

All militia leaves were canceled and soldiers were ordered to report immediately to their commands.

Forces Concentrated

The Government concentrated all available forces around the Capital and ordered the troops to stand under arms in readiness for the threatened "big push."

Government militiamen claimed decisive advances in the Carabanchel neighborhood, capturing the former civil guard barracks.

The El Escorial monastery, it was said, had been shelled by the fascists despite stringent orders of General Franco that it was to be spared. Other sources reported the historic building unscathed.

Why Colonies? Gains Slight, Britain Finds

Following is the first of a series of three articles on Germany's claim for colonies, the others of which will be printed consecutively.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent assertion in Germany that if the Reich had only a small fraction of Great Britain's colonial empire she would have all the raw material she needs, has aroused much discussion here. Such a statement was made in one instance recently by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring.

So far as Great Britain herself is concerned, General Göring's statement needs to be put precisely the other way round.

Last year, as indeed in previous years, all the British colonies produced only a fraction of the raw materials which Britain uses. Even if the much more numerous products of the self-governing Dominions and India are thrown in with those of Britain's colonial empire, they only account for about two-fifths of British imports of raw materials and foodstuffs. If raw materials alone are considered, the proportion of foreign to imperial imports is equally high.

Dividing Up Imports

The British Board of Trade returns do not show British imports grouped under the heads of Empire and non-Empire goods. An analysis of the official statistics for 1935, in order to establish how much of Britain's food and raw material imports come from the Colonies, shows how much from British India, how much from the Dominions, and how much from foreign countries. The result of this analysis will probably surprise most people who have not made a close study of the question.

Taking raw materials and articles unmanufactured first, it is learned that in 1935 Britain imported altogether £211,758,000 worth of goods under this head. Foreign countries were responsible for £130,038,000 of this total; the British Dominions, £42,410,000; British India, £14,774,000 and the Colonial Empire, properly so-called, £24,421,000.

The odd £15,000 is accounted for by the omission of fractions of £1000 when adding up imports of the individual countries.

Metals for Germany?

On the German "guns-before-butter" theory, the raw materials that Germany would presumably be most interested in are metals, such as iron, tin, nickel, copper, and so forth. So far as iron ore is concerned, Great Britain imported £5,000,000 worth in 1935, of which only £311,000 came from all the British countries, Dominions and India included. Sweden and Algeria supplied £770,000 each: Spain £890,000; various smaller items made up the full total.

British imports of non-ferrous metal ores amounted to £11,622,000 of which no less than £7,141,000 came from foreign sources. Apart from copper ore and tungster, of which Canada and British India (neither of them colonies) respectively supplied the major portion, the ore suppliers were mostly foreign countries. Bolivia supplied about 60 per cent of the tin ore and the British colony of Nigeria about 20 per cent.

Manufactured Goods

A large proportion of British unworked metal imports, however, appear not in the raw materials group but under the head of articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Analyzing these, we find that British India supplied £202,000, and "other British countries" £720,000 of manufactured iron and steel imports out of a total of £8,717,000. Belgium and Luxembourg between them were responsible for £3,251,000.

In the manufactured non-ferrous group, Great Britain got nearly all her aluminum, all her nickel, and about two thirds of her crude zinc from Canada as well as nearly half her copper. About 30 per cent of the manufactured tin—which includes ingots, bars and slabs—came from British colonial countries.

Tin, in fact, is the only metal which Great Britain is at present obtaining in large quantities from her colonial empire. But even of this metal more than two thirds still comes from foreign countries, principally Bolivia.

Malaya Didn't Do It

No doubt Nigeria and Malaya between them could have supplied the whole of Britain's tin needs. But the fact remains that they didn't. Evidently it was better business—this is especially true of Malaya—to sell a good part of their tin output elsewhere.

On the question of gold, concerning which General Göring stated that Germany's stocks had been "stolen" in reparations, it is difficult to disentangle the facts from the official statistics. Britain imported in 1935 £47,200,000 in unrefined gold bullion and exported £12,800,000. She also imported £180,200,000 of refined bullion and exported £146,500,000. It is not clear in either case how much of the gold in question was newly mined and how much merely transferred from bank vaults or the pockets of hoarders.

Hoarders Disgorge

Of the unrefined gold, the greater portion, £34,600,000, came from India, where hoarders had evidently been induced to disgorge by the high prices offered on the London market. Two colonies, British West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, sent, respectively, £,130,000 and £5,192,000 of what must have been new gold. The Union of South Africa sent nearly £70,000,000 of refined gold, which must also have been freshly mined, but the Union, of course, is not a colony.

It is hard to see, therefore, how Germany could have replenished her stocks of gold from the British colonial empire even if she had possessed the whole of it.

In this connection a British M. P., Mr. Herbert Williams, has pointed out that according to the published returns of the Reichsbank, Germany's stocks of gold actually trebled between 1924 and 1931, which was the period in which she was paying reparations. At the end of 1924, that is to say, immediately after reparations began, the Reichsbank's gold stocks were given as 760,000,000 Reichsmarks. In May, 1931, the month before reparations ceased, they stood at no less than 2,390,000,000 Reichsmarks. At the end of September, 1936, the figure had shrunk right away to 63,000,000 Reichsmarks. It is generally understood that the shrinkage is not entirely due to purchases of butter.

Collapsible Theater Displayed at Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—One of the most interesting objects shown at the International Exhibition for Theatrical Art held in this city was the model of a collapsible and transportable theater. It is made of light steel and other light metals and includes full modern stage equipment.

The Austrian "Rolling" Theater presents itself, when unfolded and set up, as a large barrel-shaped steel hall, measuring 16,000 square feet, with a canvas awning stretched over the steel framework. By means of two asbestos walls the hall is divided into a stage with a proscenium 18 yards broad, an ascending auditorium with 1480 folding seats and a lobby containing cloakroom, buffet, [illegible] and other rooms.

The stage is fitted with tone-film equipment [illegible] machinery and it takes only [illegible] to set it up or take it to pieces. Six middle-sized trucks are sufficient to transport it. It cost $70,000.

Traffic Rule for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The East Lake Lions Club has not only equipped blind residents with regulation type white canes, but induced the city commission to pass an ordinance providing a heavy fine for motorists or pedestrians who do not show every consideration to them.

I. C. C. Hears Port Newark On N. J. Shipping Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Shippers at Port Newark, N. J., opened their attempt before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to compel railroads to absorb transfer charges on freight at that port. Charles J. Fagg, manager of the Newark Chamber of Commerce traffic bureau, and John J. Hickey, Washington lawyer, represented the shippers. The railroad opposed the shippers on the ground the transfer charges were not unduly preferential to other North Atlantic ports.

Several other ports entered the case in an effort to maintain what Newark believes is an unfair advantage. Witnesses were called to testify to the cost of transferring freight from coastal ships to railroad cars at Port Newark. The suit was brought primarily by the Weyerhauser Timber Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad. They seek to compel the railroads to absorb a cost of from 40 to 80 cents a ton on forest products brought into Port Newark and reshipped by rail. Other commodities also would be affected.

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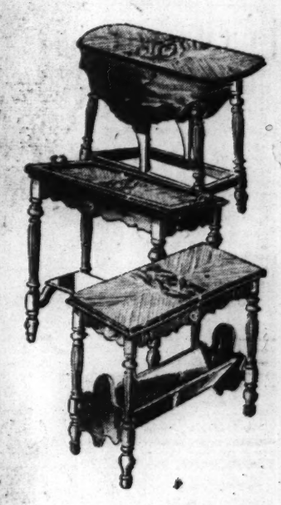

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Resumption of Relations By Paraguay and Bolivia Helps Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One of the most troublesome doubts in the thoughts of American peace protagonists as they prepared for the conference at Buenos Aires concerned the diplomatic relations of Bolivia and Paraguay, which threatened to remain severed and to project a shadow of discord across the otherwise roseate canvas of continental negotiations.

That doubt was removed by more handshaking at the Chaco peace conference—the occasion of the resumption of official intercourse between Asuncion and La Paz, which had been interrupted since the end of 1928, nearly four years before the actual Chaco war commenced.

This resumption of diplomatic relations is in many respects the most important achievement of American neutral statesmen since they induced the two countries to stop the war itself. The agreement was signed in Buenos Aires in the presence of delegates of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

Patience Rewarded

Tedious as the Chaco peace conference may appear to be, the patience of the delegates was well rewarded. Despite all the procrastination, one by one the so-called "insoluble" problems have been solved to date. Now it is possible to concentrate on the territorial aspect of the settlement.

There were two harrassing problems that continually delayed the solution of the mutual diplomatic boycott. One was the war prisoners question. There was a serious discrepancy in Paraguayan returns—nearly 10,000 were unaccounted for. Bolivians alleged many had disappeared or been "carried into slavery" on big Paraguayan estates where there was a shortage of labor.

Much Ado About Nothing

Neutral investigations soon revealed there was "much ado about nothing." No records had ever been kept and no evidence was found to support any of the charges. It was finally agreed to consider the repatriation process terminated, with the Bolivian payment of 2,500,000 nacionales (Argentine pesos) for transportation expenses.

A sub commission of neutral military officers will remain in Asuncion and La Paz to assist the return of any more war prisoners who happen to turn up, but the peace conference is fully convinced that the Paraguayan Government at least never knew just how many prisoners it possessed.

The other problem related to the neutral zone established under the armistice terms. This was more dangerous because it continually threatened to produce clashes which might conceivably revive armed strife. The armistice line, agreed to on the basis of the armistice positions of the opposing troops, left Paraguay in control of the Villa Montes-Santa Cruz road. This, according to the Bolivians, jeopardized trade communications and political contacts with their richest eastern provinces, Santa Cruz among them.

Hague Arbitration

The situation was intolerable, they declared, and there were further allegations that the Paraguayans were taking advantage of the military terms of the armistice to promote a separatist movement in Santa Cruz. The conference took the only feasible course by establishing a neutral command of the Paraguayan and Bolivian troops on the armistice line. In this way "incidents" have been avoided.

Regarding the territorial settlement, it has to be remembered that the preliminary peace terms contained the promise of both parties to accept arbitration. But mere acceptance of arbitration does not wholly dispose of the territorial issue, which was the mainspring of the Chaco war. Bolivia and Paraguay have yet to agree as to what actually has to be submitted for arbitration.

Bolivia won the first point by securing European in preference to exclusively American arbitration. Bolivia was hostile to New World arbitration because United States President Hayes had awarded the southeast corner of the Chaco, now known as the Hayes zone, to Paraguay. This award arose out of a dispute between Paraguay and Argentina. Paraguay, naturally, contends that the Hayes zone should be excluded from the scope of arbitration; Bolivia is of contrary opinion. Bolivia thinks an American arbitration court would be prejudiced on this point. That is why she held out for submission to The Hague tribunal.

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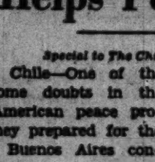

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Neutrality Plan For Americas Is Declared Futile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The consultative neutrality proposal before the Pan-American peace conference in Buenos Aires cuts two ways, in the opinion of Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association. As interpreted by him in the Dec. 11 issue of the Foreign Bulletin, Mr. Buell sees it as a step forward which is voided by the fact that it would penalize the victim of aggression to the same extent as it would the state violating its obligations.

The addresses by President Roosevelt before the conference on Dec. 1 and by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Dec. 5 were seen by Mr. Buell as "designed to strengthen the unity of the democracies both in America and Europe," and he regarded the recommendation which Secretary Hull later submitted to the conference as a move to bring about close collaboration between the American states with a view to developing a common attitude and joint action in preventing conflicts of any kind without limitation to hemispheres.

"In agreeing to consult with other American states in regard both to inter-American and non-American wars," he says, "the United States has taken a step forward. The one major weakness of the proposal which may prove its undoing is the provision that the United States and other non-members of the League shall embargo all belligerents.

"On Nov. 27 President Roosevelt declared at Rio de Janeiro that 'we cannot countenance aggression.' Yet the neutrality proposal would penalize the victim of aggression as the state violating its obligations. If the Roosevelt Administration, despite its enormous majority, does not feel strong enough to ask Congress for power to co-operate in a system of sanctions limited to the American continents, one cannot expect that it will take effective steps to resolve the European crisis. On the whole, it would seem inevitable that, once this machinery is established, most of the Latin-American states will follow the neutrality principles of the United States and drift away from the League (of Nations).

"If the United States is unwilling to accept any obligations as to sanctions, then it should agree to omit from the convention all reference to treating belligerents equally, leaving this question to be determined by domestic legislation or consultation when the occasion arises."

Educational Advance In England Reflected In Faces of Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—An immense improvement in public education in the United Kingdom has taken place in the last quarter of a century, Prof. R. H. Tawney said in his presidential address at the annual conference here recently of the Workers Educational Association.

"Apart from the great mass of other evidence," he added, "it can be seen where one would most wish to see it, in the faces and bearing of the children themselves. It remains true, however, that the broad lines of our educational system were drawn in an age when social stratification, tempered by a competitive struggle, was widely accepted as an adequate philosophy."

The conference passed a resolution stating:

"This conference reaffirms its conviction that the first condition of social progress is intellectual freedom, and that the future of democracy depends upon the development of an educational system which assures to all, irrespective of income or economic position, the fullest opportunities of developing their powers.

"It pledges itself, therefore, to do all in its power to maintain and strengthen the work of the W. E. A. as an indispensable aid to the more general relization of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and a contribution of vital importance to the problems of the present day."

England's Largest Lake

Windermere is the largest of English lakes. Ullswater is the second largest.

Georgia Cabin Aids Forestry Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Combining theory with practical application, nine students of the University of Georgia School of Forestry are dwelling like foresters in the Cabin on the School Forest. These boys, representing seven southern states, work on a co-operative basis, sharing expenses and buying supplies wholesale.

In the belief that residence at the cabin gives the students a true perspective of their chosen profession, many of the boys stay there through their college careers. The school is swamped with requests from students in other departments of the university for permission to live there, but only forestry students are admitted.

According to these foresters-in-the-making, chirping crickets, hooting owls, the wind in the pines, and logs roaring in open fireplaces form an ideal background for long hours of study. No radios, no automobile horns, no screeching brakes disturb their private "forest."

Although it was long the assertion of the group that they were expert cooks, last year they decided to hire a Negro boy to do the cooking. He is still master of the pots and pans.

The forestry school has a 20 per cent increase in enrollment this year, with students from 18 states other than Georgia, according to figures released here. Students number 219 as against 182 at the same time last year, and the number from outside the state, 67, equals the total enrollment in 1930-31.

Five Alabama Couples Called 'Master Farmers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Because they followed a live-at-home program, raised more than one cash crop, built up soil fertility and improved their homes, five Alabama couples were given the title of "master farmers" at the annual meeting of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation and Council of Home Demonstration clubs.

The winning couples were Mr. and Mrs. Elgie Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Fleming, Huntsville; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brunson, Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Meadows, Lowndesboro, and Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Riser, Alpine. Gold medals and "master farmer" certificates were presented by Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, of Auburn, and Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N. C., president of the Progressive Farmer-Ruralist.

San Diego Women Promote Good Feeling in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Pan-American League, whose important work in the furthering of peace among nations has lead to the establishment of organizations representing it in many cities of the Americas, has a new branch here, the second to be established in California.

At the San Diego branch meetings speeches are given and round table discussions carried on in both Spanish and English concerning the problems, customs, ideals, and accomplishments of all the Americas.

Officers include Mrs. Mary B. Steyle, president; Mrs. Maurice Herschel, vice-president; two honorary presidents, Mrs. George Burnham and Mrs. Marshall Terry.

Following is the code of ethics of the Pan-American League:

In the interest of Pan-American unity or American solidarity, my aim, as a member of the Pan-American League, shall be:

1. To develop in my own consciousness a sincere interest and understanding of the customs and psychology of the peoples of the Americas;
2. To view the affairs of each of the American republics without prejudice, and the inter-related problems of the Americas as a whole;
3. To replace a critical attitude of mind toward other nations with a spirit of friendly appreciation;
4. To recall, when the customs and national characteristics of the peoples of other nations clash with my own, that those differing traits in me are as objectionable to them as theirs are to me; that such differences are the natural effect of racial experience;
5. To recall, when traveling in other countries, that I represent my own country and that my country and countrymen are adjudged by my bearing.
6. To keep alive my faith in the ability of nations to settle disputes by peaceful means; to remember that universal co-operation is won a step at a time, and begins with the elimination of indifference, prejudice, greed, and hate from individual consciousness;
7. To recall that unity is the principle of a Christian religion; that it is the heritage of all the Americas and therefore a foundation for American solidarity;
8. To realize the need in this new epoch of a broader patriotism, wherein love of my own country should inspire only the desire for a balanced prosperity and justice for other nations;
9. To cultivate an "All-American" spirit.

Stand Against War Costs Citizenship

By the Associated Press

Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 9

Supreme Court Justice Frank J. Cregg told an alien seeking citizenship papers that those who refuse to bear arms "are of no use in this country."

"Your citizenship is denied once and for all time," Justice Cregg said when Vincenzo Pileggi of Dolgeville told the court he was opposed to bearing arms.

"If you aren't willing to bear arms, we don't want you," the jurist added.

Carnegie Grant Won By Adelaide Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The superintendent of technical education in the Education Department (Dr. Charles Penner), will leave in February on a world tour to take advantage of a grant from the Carnegie Institute. The State Cabinet has approved his eight-month leave of absence.

Dr. Penner will attend a conference of educationists while in England and his itinerary will embrace Britain, the Continent and America. The grant was offered to Dr. Penner at the same time as a similar one was given to the Director of Education, William J. Adey, who recently returned from abroad.

In addition to his expert knowledge of technical education, particularly in the training of apprentices, Dr. Penner is a geological authority of note and has written standard works of the schools. He is also an historian of distinction.

Playless Spectators At Games in England Stir Director's Pity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sports spectators ought to play the games they watch. This is the view of Capt. F. J. C. Marshall, physical education organizer at Bradford, Eng., expressed at the Public Health Congress here.

Captain Marshall is so averse to wholesale "spectating" that he has coined a new word to cover the "call of the ball game"—"spectatoritis." He believes that the capitalization of sport has robbed many young persons of both the time and desire to play games themselves.

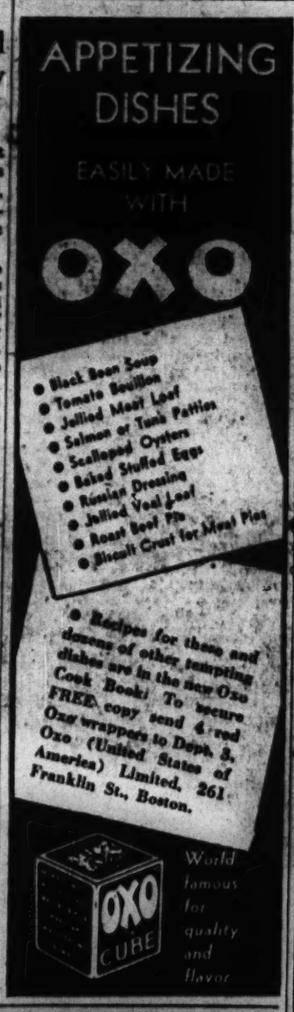
Captain Marshall proposes an ideal training center which would have "the atmosphere of a good club." Not merely would gymnastics be taught, but all sorts of games would be played and training given in football, hockey, cricket and even dancing.

It is Captain Marshall's opinion that such a scheme would do much to stop spectators from being merely spectators, apparently under the delusion that they also serve who only stand and shout.

U. S. Made 2197 Planes, 68 P. C. Gain, in 9 Months

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau reported yesterday that American manufacturers produced 2197 airplanes in the first nine months of this year, an increase of 68 per cent over the same period a year ago.

On shipments abroad, Department of Commerce export statistics showed China was the largest buyer, taking 112 planes during the nine-month period. Argentina, with 41, was next largest buyer, and Mexico, with 33, was third. Russia bought one plane, Japan five, and Spain one. Department records did not show whether the planes were for civil or military use.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'Ethyl Alcohol' Leads in Temperance Talkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—Temperance education has stepped out of the school textbook into a sound movie presented with approved Hollywood technique.

A four-reel talking film, "The Beneficent Reprobate," is the latest medium of education in the nature of alcohol, showing it good for commercial purposes, but wholly bad for human consumption. It was given a preview Dec. 3 at Thorne hall of Northwestern University by the national W. C. T. U., which produced the picture, said to be the first temperance sound movie.

"Full many a time has 'that awful Ethyl' been cleverly disguised on the silver screen as a guileless companion, a friend to all humanity and one who is certain to put a sparkle into any occasion where she is invited to have a part," says the introduction to the film.

"Now, in 'The Beneficent Reprobate,' Ethyl Alcohol makes her debut unmasked. She reveals herself as she really is—a deceitful minx behind whose appeal lurks always the possibility of high tragedy."

Preaching is conspicuously absent from this film. It is no modern "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The producers have shown the utmost restraint, making their point not emotionally but by the presentation of what they consider cool factual evidence.

The film gets off to an attention-catching start by presenting scenes from a medieval alchemist's laboratory, where alcohol is distilled from wine for the first time. The bearded alchemist in his dark chamber thought he had found the universal solvent, but later scenes of the picture show him to be mistaken. Moving down the ages to the present, the film catches a chemist in one of Northwestern university's laboratories making studies of the behavior of alcohol. Here the audience sees that alcohol does indeed dissolve fat which water leaves intact, but it sees also that it hardens such substances as meat and bread, because of its dehydrating properties.

Lest this lead into too academic lanes, the film suddenly switches to some studies in the effect of a small amount of alcohol on people, recording in pictures tests made in Northwestern University on a group of medical students in that school. Motion pictures of the young men who took part in this study revealed to the audience that after drinking 45 cubic centimeters of alcohol, or the amount in three bottles of 4 per cent beer, the subjects had lost some of their muscular control. Alcohol was seen to affect adversely the user's reaction-time, judgment, motor reversal speed and accuracy, muscle and eye co-ordination.

The film was described by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National W. C. T. U., as the first sound film on the temperance question. Although it is modern in technique, she said it is in harmony with the traditional educational policy, designed to protect youth from the appeals made by the liquor sellers, by acquainting them with the harmful nature of alcohol.

The film is now offered to schools, churches and other groups that wish to use it through the Motion Picture Bureau of the National Council, Young Men's Christian Association. Chicago, Portland, Ore., and New York City Y. M. C. A. headquarters are the distribution points. The film is free except for shipping expense.

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Protestant Church Council Urges Stronger Group Unity To Meet Modern Problems

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 9—A stronger unity among Protestant church groups with subsequent effect upon business, industry, peace, radio, motion pictures, and public life, as well as personal attitudes, is being sought here this week at the biennial convention of the Federal Coucil of the Churches of Christ in America. Some 23 denominations with a constituency of 24,000,000 men and women are represented by the leaders meeting here.

The question of how far the church should go in relation to social problems was brought squarely before the convention by the Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary, who said:

"From the task of bringing the gospel of Christ to bear upon the economic, social and international order there can be no turning back. But as to the methods by which this is to be done there is need for all the wisdom which the churches unitedly can muster. There is reason to believe that we have tended to rely too much upon rather superficial procedures.

"The churches cannot fulfill their distinctive spiritual mission merely by functioning as one pressure group among others in trying to achieve needed legislation. Nor can they place much confidence in the method of making public pronouncements on a variety of issues. Such pronouncements too often fail to have behind them an intelligent and widespread conviction throughout the churches' constituency.

"But the method of thorough study, competent research, effective education, and stimulus to conscience has possibilities of which we have thus far hardly more than touched the fringe."

Later in the day the delegates found themselves in a discussion of how to apply their wish for peace to the question of chaplains serving in the war. If war is the greatest collective sin in the world, as the church calls it, argued some of the delegates, how can we continue to appoint chaplains who are ranked as army officers, quartered with officers, and eat at mess with officers.

The department of research and education of which the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson is executive secretary, has been studying the problem and it was Dr. Johnson's report which brought the subject to the floor of the convention. It is admitted that the crurch has a responsibility to serve men in the enlisted forces of the nation, but a strong wing developed behind the point of view that the chaplains should wear mufti and be the acknowledged servants of the churches rather than of the Government.

There are now 125 army chaplains, 82 navy, 1045 army reserve, 220 national guard, 40 naval reserve and 270 army reserve on active duty with the CCC camps.

The council will soon undertake a study of the broadcasting of religious programs and also of the relations of radio and the public in which the churches have an obvious interest. Reports showed 12 regular national broadcasts on religious topics.

The Motion Picture Field

The proposed motion picture bureau will be deferred until more funds are in hand, but meanwhile the council proposes to keep actively in touch with motion picture production both in religious and commercial fields.

A standing committee on religion and health is also planned with a secretary to give the major portion of his time to carrying forward the work already started by a group of clergymen and members of the New York Academy of Medicine.

"There are obvious pitfalls to be avoided" said Dr. Cavert in announcing the plan to the convention "and the task calls for a high degree of wisdom, but the opportunity of assisting ministers to be more helpful in a pastoral service of the highest value is too great to be neglected."

Dr. Cavert named among other major problems of importance in the immediate future steps to make the churches more truly a world fellowship above all divisions of nation, race, and class, and "vital unity between the council and the interdenominational organizations of church women."

Women in the Church

Dr. Cavert deprecated "the unfortunate tardiness of the church in providing an equal opportunity for the invaluable leadership of women in the general life of the church."

Other steps to unify church groups include the setting up of adequate interdenominational agencies in the 48 states, promotion of reconciliation moves beteen factions which have split off from the same parent denomination, and the carrying into local congregations all over the country of the national preaching mission.

The mission which was designed to provide evangelistic emphasis and spiritual leadership has visited 28 cities in the past few months, bringing together 20,000 pastors and 2,000,000 individuals in meetings which on occasions have exceeded the attendance at national political rallies.

Everywhere the mission discovered response to its appeal and the effort of the members present at this convention is to bring this rekindled individual faith into united action.

Iraq Expedition Unearths 'Cyclops'

Courtesy Oriental Institute of University of Chicago

Ruins of Ancient Temple

Constructed of Sun-Dried Bricks of the Age of Abraham, 2100-1900 B. C., and Discovered by the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute of University of Chicago

One-eyed stone figure believed carved about 2100 B. C.; Illinois group traces Indian civilization through pottery and other objects found in mounds.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Spades thrust into the soil of distant Iraq and near-by Metropolis, Ill., have unearthed treasures for University of Chicago archaeologists during recent months.

A Cyclops, much older than the one to whom Homer gave publicity, was found in the Babylonian diggings of Iraq. Like Polyphemus of the Greek legend, this one had one center orb instead of the usual pair of eyes, or so he was depicted in the stone relief which the Oriental Institute staff uncovered at Tell Asmur, or ancient Eshunna.

The date for this queer sculpture was given as during the Age of Abraham, or between 2100 and 1900 B. C., by Dr. Henri Frankfort, director of the Oriental Institute expedition. Dr. Frankfort points out that the mythological figure must have originated much earlier because the skirt which the Cyclops was pictured wearing was out of date in Abraham's time. This costume, Dr. Frankfort said, was a bungled version of a style current in Mesopotamia at about 2500 B. C.

Temple Ruins Found

In another Babylonian digging, at Ishchali, valuable examples of the architecture were found. A large temple of sun-dried brick with an impressive series of rooms leading to a sanctuary was uncovered here. The temple not only indicates the large scale on which the sanctuaries were planned, the institute staff reported, but also shows the care with which Babylonian architects built.

The report explains this point as follows: "Sun-dried brick, the only material available, was an unsatisfactory building material, and to protect the foundations from being washed out by rain water the open courts were well drained and the base of the walls was protected with a pavement of baked bricks. Recessed niches which broke the monotony of the brick walls and emphasized such important features as the entrance to the sanctuary, also were paved with baked brick, carefully cut to fit."

Indian Tribal Relics

While the Oriental Institute expedition was busy in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, another University of Chicago expedition searched for relics of antiquity in the extreme southern tip of Illinois. Here, before the arrival of Columbus, lived Indians who built houses and made pottery, and fortunately buried samples of their products in great mounds which remained undisturbed until recent years.

Some work already has been done on the Kinkaid mounds, the largest of which is a truncated pyramid, 33 feet high. On an adjacent farm, a University of Chicago expedition under Dr. Thorne Deuel found 'an ancient burial ground with evidences of a culture somewhat different from that discovered in the Kinkaid mounds. Many pottery items were uncovered, including typical "bean pots," effigy water bottles and plain bottles. The effigy type was shaped to resemble a human face, with the opening of the bottle serving as the mouth, and with ears to complete the likeness.

Built on Same Site

Further studies of the Kinkaid mound have revealed that the Indians built houses one on top of the other, never bothering to clear the site. A slicing process carried on at the mound showed nine hearths built in different strata of one small area.

A farm near-by, owned by Henry Baumer, produced numerous stone plummets, heavy stone pendants, and crude pottery resembling flower pots. Thongs wrapped on sticks had been used to impress a basket pattern on clay before it was baked.

Tenant Farm Migration Begins To Fertile Resettlement Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With the Federal Government acting through the Resettlement Administration to make farm-owners out of responsible tenants, nearly 1000 low-income farm families are expected to be located on colonization projects in 10 southern states by spring. Movement of families to the projects is already under way in several states and will continue as fast as houses can be constructed.

More than 75,000 acres of fertile farm lands have been acquired by the RA in the South, and negotiations are being carried on for additional tracts. The purchases, each averaging from 1000 to 5000 acres, have been conducted quietly by RA officials, to acquire land at normal values.

In Texas, Alabama and Georgia, over 10,000 acres have been bought in each state to provide farms immediately for about 400 tenant families. Several tracts have large portions in timber, but generally the land is fertile and in striking contrast to the run-down farms which tenants will abandon.

Holdings ranging from 4000 to 8000 acres have been purchased in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Seventy-four families have already been established on projects in North Carolina and about 50 in Tennessee.

In Arkansas, where considerable progress has been made in colonization, work is going forward in the construction of 100 new houses on the 5860-acre Plum Bayou project near England. Approximately 3600 acres are in cultivation. One hundred individual farm units with an average of 36 acres each will be established.

Tracts Scattered

In most instances the tracts are scattered in about 10 counties of each state. No two of them are very close together.

Plans for individual farms on each tract are similar in all sections. The units usually consist of 36 to 40 acres each. On each is built a modern four- or five-room house, equipped with conveniences, including electric light, running water and bathrooms. Barns and outbuildings are included in each unit.

Location of the projects has much to do with the varying cost in construction of homes. Each structure, depending upon size, costs from $1100 to $1600. Varied styles of architecture are used.

The most successful experiment in this section of the South is the Dyess Farm Colony in eastern Arkansas, where nearly 500 farm families are living on a 16,500-acre tract. Started over two years ago, the project was completed recently and apparently is proving successful. It is the largest project of its kind in the South.

The Resettlement Administration exercises care in the selection of families to be located on the projects. Tenants are required to have demonstrated their industry and dependability under guidance of the Government in previous tests. Heads of families selected in this area must not be more than 35 years old and must have had extension service 4-H Club training or similar background to qualify.

Loans to Be Repaid

Tenant families, it is pointed out, are not being given these homes free. They are being financed by the Government, but the loans must be repaid. At first the tenant will rent or lease for a trial period, then, if the Government approves his record, he will be allowed to enter into a long-time purchase contract with the Government. Payments will be so arranged that they will extend over a period of 40 years. Although the tenant may pay his installments as fast as he desires, he cannot pay the fortieth payment until it comes due. This provision is made because the RA is afraid that changes of ownership might be made if farms were paid out in full at the convenience of the tenant.

Not only are colonization projects open to white tenant families, but they are also available for Negroes. Nevertheless, negro tenants are located on separate projects. The nearest negro resettlement project to Memphis is the Lakeview tract in southeast Arkansas, near Helena, which is expected to be ready for operation by spring. Ninety-one negro farm families will be located on the project.

The steps taken by the Resettlement Administration to stamp out tenancy in the South through farm ownership it is expected will result in a gradual rather than a sudden change. The present start is expected to be followed by efforts of state governments and by increased federal legislation. Arkansas has already set up a Farm Tenancy Commission. The farmers who are tenants run to 60 per cent in Arkansas, 64 per cent in Louisiana, and 70 per cent in Mississippi.

Three Tenant Classes

"There are various classes of tenants," says T. Roy Reid, regional director at Little Rock, Ark., "who theoretically represent ascending stages of tenancy toward farm ownership. The sharecropper occupies the lowest rung on the agricultural ladder. He furnishes only labor in producing and harvesting the crop, while the landlord furnishes land, teams and equipment and varying degrees of management. For his labor he receives usually a rent-free house or cabin and one half of the crop he produces.

"The share tenant is somewhat better off. He furnishes all workstock and equipment as well as labor and his share of the crop is usually three fourths of the cotton and two thirds of the grain.

"Then, there is a relatively small group who are able to pay a cash rent per acre for the use of the land and who operate their farms in about the same way as owners."

Tenants in this last bracket and those classed as share tenants are usually the ones from which selections are made in locating families on the RA colonization projects.

Pittsburgh U. Set To Defy Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9—John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, has served notice on Gov. George H. Earle, Jr., that he will risk losing the University's $1,188,000 state appropriation rather than alter its traditional policy of a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

Dr. Bowman's stand was stated in his biennial report to university trustees, who hold their final meeting this week before the next session of the Legislature, which is expected to act on the appropriation bill in the light of the Governor's demand that the university permit 15 of its 33 trustees to be elected by the alumni. Governor Earle at that time warned that unless his demand was met, no appropriation would be forthcoming.

Martin Claim Allowed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The United States Court of Claims has allowed a claim against the Federal Government for $38,571, by the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore aircraft manufacturing concern, for airplane designs prepared by the company. A decision read by Chief Justice Fenton W. Booth held that the Government, in ordering 110 airplanes from other manufacturers, had used Martin designs.

New Federal Farm Plan Puts Limit on Corn Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

sential elements of policy that will give the nation agricultural security in its broadest sense? Here are several which come to mind:

Some Essential Elements

First—Opportunity for farmers to organize effectively in their own interests, in so far as such interests coincide with the general welfare.

Second—Farm prices that are fair and stable, to keep farm income on a basis of reasonable equality with non-farming income.

Third—Supply of farm products in line with adequate domestic consumption and foreign demand.

Fourth—Foreign policies that do all that can be done in conformity with peaceful relations to expand foreign markets for American farm products.

Fifth—Conservation of natural resources, especially our precious heritage of the soil.

Sixth—Retirement of submarginal land from cultivation and its use for purposes for which it is best suited.

Seventh—Crop insurance.

Eighth—Storage of reserve supplies of food and fiber.

Ninth—Increased security of tenure for both tenants and owner operators, and better possibilities for tenants to become owners.

Tenth—Increased opportunity for those farm people whose standard of living is now barely on a subsistence basis.

Eleventh—Industrial policies that encourage abundance for wage and salary workers and farmers.

Again Stands for AAA

Mr. O'Neal's speech, opening the three-day session, repeated the stand taken by the federation last year in favor of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. With 400,000 members active in 1800 county bureaus in 40 states, the federation was credited with playing a large role in framing the AAA and its current substitute, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Mr. O'Neal reiterated approval of all features of the AAA which he favors—acreage adjustment, its benefits, payments, and even its processing tax.

"If the tariff is fair, then the processing tax is fair," he said.

The tariff was blamed for contributing to "the inequality between agriculture and industry," and for inviting foreign retaliation which "has curtailed our farm exports."

Reciprocal trade treaties were endorsed for "breaking down international barriers against our farm products and opening up additional outlets for surpluses."

In regard to the Soil Conservation Act, he averred that it is self-evident that farmers like the program, "otherwise 4,000,000 farmers would not be supporting it"; but it will need to be amended or supplemented with other legislation, he stated.

Affiliated Meetings

The national convention opened on the heels of annual meetings of the state farm bureau affiliate and the A. F. B. F. Associated Women, which met here Monday and Tuesday.

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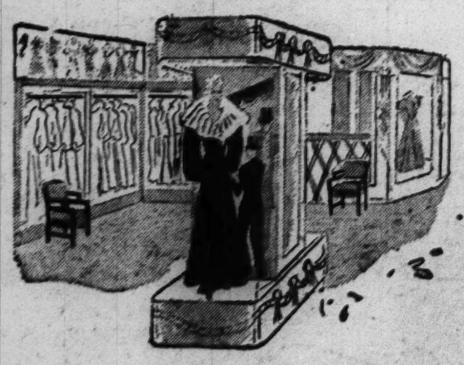

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Cal Kilowatt Wins New Honors As Best 'Hired Man' in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—How to make Cal Kilowatt do more jobs for the farmer was shown here at a meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Electricity is proving itself a good hired man in a great variety of new ways, reported J. P. Schaenzer, representing the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. Mr. Schaenzer recently returned from a tour of the country made to study new uses of power on the farm. Here are some he found:

By operating a breeze machine, in the form of an airplane propeller placed on a tower in orchards, electricity is keeping frost out of the lowlands by circulating warmer air from higher strata and thus saving citrus crops.

Aids Pollination

The breeze machine also aids pollination in the blooming season, and serves still another purpose by blowing drops of water off ripe cherries when the moisture might cause cracking if left on the fruit too long.

In the southern Sierras where dry hot summers make farm homes uncomfortable, farmers have devised a simple air-conditioning device with the aid of electric fans. The scheme is to place two screens with excelsior between them near a window, let water trickle through from above, and set the fan to work on the inside of the screen. Air is drawn through the window, through the wet excelsior and the air of the room is cooled by evaporation.

This is successful in dry areas, but would not prove practical in sections where the summer air is humid, said Mr. Schaenzer.

Providing Heat

Electricity is providing heat for growing crops without soil. Truck gardening produce, potatoes and corn are found to thrive in a chemical mixture when placed in layers of excelsior and given heat and moisture. An electric heating cable keeps the growing things in a tropical temperature. Potatoes and corn grow at five times the normal yield an acre with this process, according to this observer. He found one large canning company using this method for commercial purposes.

Electricity is helping both the farmer and his wife to store perishables, Mr. Schaenzer added. A new scheme proving practicable in the Northwest and more recently introduced into Illinois is the cold storage locker. Some enterprising member of the farm community with a little capital builds a plant in which meat and vegetables can be kept at temperatures below freezing. In this plant he rents locker space to the different farm families at about $10 a year. This means that mother does not have to put up meat in cans or vegetables in cold pack in order to keep the family menu balanced in the winter months. She wraps the steaks and chops in packages, puts the vegetables in containers, covers fruit with syrup and lets all these edibles freeze until she is ready to use them. Flavors are retained far better by this process than by cooking, it is said.

Storage Plants

Other farmers are buying their own electric cold storage plants. A power company in Oregon, said Mr. Schaenzer, has put on the market one that sells for around $450. It has space for storing large amounts of meats, fruit, vegetables and dairy products.

Indiana fruit farmers are studying uses of electricity for spraying, washing and sizing, cold storage and other purposes, reported Truman E. Hienton of Purdue University.

Use of cold storage equipment at the orchard was found by studies made at Purdue to offer several advantages to the grower, Mr. Hienton said. Fruit may be quickly cooled after harvest so as to reduce the rate of ripening, and it may also be held for more favorable marketing conditions. Because the cost of a cold storage plant is comparatively high, farmers have formed partnerships and co-operative fruit storage associations.

Miniature Preview of the San Francisco Exposition

Model of the San Francisco Exposition That Cost $10,000 to Build

E. Evans, Architectural Designer for W. P. Merchant-Architectural Commission; Joseph Clark, Designer for G. W. Kelham, Chief Architect; P. O. Tognelli and Son, Tognelli Jr., Sculptors of the Model

Initial Fair Unit Well Under Way In San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The island being pumped from the bottom of San Francisco bay, and soon to be the broad site of a gala world's fair, is already so solid on one end that steel construction has begun on the first building.

Well over half the 400-acre island has been raised above the surface of the bay and the protective three-mile rock sea-wall is more than 80 per cent completed.

Although the Golden Gate International exposition is not scheduled to open until Feb. 18, 1939, formal invitations which President Roosevelt will extend to the nations of the world have been prepared by the Department of State and two official emissaries of the exposition are on their way to widely separated foreign capitals with bulging portfolios of plans.

Actual physical building of the man-made island began Feb. 11, 1936, and ground-breaking ceremonies for the construction of the first buildings—two $400,000 airplane hangars to be used on the airport site after the exposition—took place Aug. 21, 1936.

A $10,000 model of the exposition has been placed on exhibition at city hall and is visited daily by hundreds—residents and tourists alike.

The island, to hold this $40,000,000 exposition, is not primarily being designed for a world's fair, however. It is a double-duty island to be used for San Francisco's Municipal Airport after the 288-day exposition closes.

The inspiration for the Golden Gate Exposition grew out of a desire on the part of cities and towns in the San Francisco Bay area to celebrate the completion of its two "world's greatest" bridges—the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge just officially opened, and the Golden Gate suspension span which was brought together over the historic "Gate" as recently as Nov. 19.

It is estimated that the fair itself will employ 10,000 persons during its run and that more than 3000 will be employed during the three-year construction period. An attendance of 20,000,000 is expected which, it is estimated should enable the exposition to meet all operating expense and retire all obligations.

Californians—experts at arranging colorful and spectacular fiestas—have invited the whole world to plan to come in 1939. Already enthusiastic emissaries of the exposition are whistling and humming the popular tune "California, Here I Come."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Russian fashion as a commissar. The Spanish conflict now resolves itself more and more into a clean-cut conflict between fascism and communism.

King—Keeps British in Suspense

British suspense hangs fire another 24 hours, as Prime Minister Baldwin announced to the House of Commons that he has no report today. Impatience mounted as the British Cabinet this morning cloistered itself in session to hear Mr. Baldwin's report on King Edward's decision relative to his plans concerning Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

Since Mr. Baldwin visited the King at Fort Belvedere last night, there have been numerous false reports. The most likely conclusion in the light of existing facts is that no one but the Cabinet, the King and his intimate friends and relatives know what the King's decision is. And they, apparently, plan to keep the secret, at least until tomorrow.

Cycle—Manufacturers Want It Controlled

Business is out to ride hard on that bucking bronco cycle and to do this in co-operation with the Administration. Such was the encouraging and conciliatory message of C. M. Chester, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who addressed the association in annual convention in New York. He said that business must not rest on the oars of prosperity, that it must understand the causes of depressions, that it must take all steps possible to stabilize the business cycle. He called for a national depression study committee.

These were conciliatory words—words that are of one piece with those recently spoken by Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, by Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, Winthrop Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, and many others. Herbert Hoover also aligned with those who believe the business cycle can be made to abdicate—only he did not seem to feel the need was so much for new facts as for a willingness to act on the basis of the facts in hand. Thus the Brookings Institution has exhaustively studied depression data and recommended lower prices as one means of stabilization. Mr. Hoover indorsed that proposal.

Blum—French Premier Takes New Hurdle

Leon Blum, tall slender Premier of France, is built like a hurdler, and he proves adept in taking political hurdles. Premier Blum, presiding over a heterogeneous amalgam of liberals, today staves off another Communist effort to compel the Government to adopt more radical policies. The Communists had been muttering threats to force dissolution of the French Government if France did not drop non-intervention in favor of outright support for the Spanish loyalists. After political intimidation, Premier Blub again elicits from the Communists a pledge of support for the Government.

Premier Blum holds before the factions in his Government the threat to resign and force the issue to come before the people. In a general election, Premier Blum, being popular, might be returned to power with such parliamentary strength that he could freeze out the faction that precipitated the crisis. No wonder the Communists are given pause. And again, then, Premier Blum rides out a storm.

Steel: Labor Brings Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The National Labor Board charged the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, on Dec. 7, with interfering with the self-organization of employees at the subsidiary's 21 plants.

The board also charged in a complaint against the two corporations that United States Steel had given financial support to local employee representation plans within the parent corporation and its various subsidiaries.

The board announced it will hold a hearing on the complaint here Dec. 17. The complaint followed an investigation by the board's Pittsburgh regional office of charges filed by the steel workers organizing committee and by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The board charged Carnegie-Illinois had insisted that employee representatives under the company plan approve a wage agreement, prepared by the company, without submission of its terms to the employees affected. The complaint said also that when the U. S. Steel Corporation established its plan in 1933, the company dominated the employees and interfered with their rights to organize.

Defects in the plan as an instrument to provide expression of employee opinion were alleged by the board. No provisions appear in it for collective meetings, the board said, and no opportunity is provided for employees to cast votes on important problems such as wage agreements or the submission of disputes to arbitration.

All expenses of the plan are borne by the company, the board asserted, and newly hired employees automatically become members of the plan without information from the company that locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers exist.

The board charged further that:

Employee elections are held on company property; the company permits incumbent employee representatives to campaign for re-election during working hours and at company expense; employee representatives act as tellers and compile votes in these elections and are paid while so doing.

The complaint said foremen and superintendents having the power to hire and discharge, openly ascertain the names of employees who fail to vote in an election under the plan.

Steel Officials Silent

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9 (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation officials declined comment on National Labor Board charges that it interfered with self-organization of its employees. A spokesman said:

"The corporation has been served the bill of complaint, but there will be no comment at this time. The charges have been referred to the legal department."

U. S. Asks Ruling On Gold Bullion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A broader judicial interpretation of the Gold Clause Act of 1935, to include gold bullion as well as coin, was asked by the Government yesterday in a brief filed in Supreme Court.

In the brief, which it filed as a "friend of the court" in the case of the Holyoke Water Power Company against the American Writing Paper Company, Inc., the Government argued that the gold act, making gold coin obligations payable in devalued dollars, was equally applicable to gold bullion.

The Government told the court such interpretation of the act would be constitutional.

Juan de la Cierva

CROYDON, Eng., Dec. 9 (AP)—Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogyro, who was among the 14 persons fatally injured today in the crash of a Dutch airliner near the airdrome here, began experiments with the autogyro's predecessor, the helicopter, 12 years ago, witnessing the first flight of the device in March, 1924. The first autogyro flew the English channel in September, 1928, after the "flying windmill" and its previous experimental models had undergone extensive tests in England.

Plight of African Natives Arouses Mission Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARITZBURG, S. Af.—A plea for greater consideration of the native peoples was made at a recent conference of the Methodist Church in South Africa.

"The African natives," said the Rev. A. A. Wellington, president of the conference, "are poorer today than they have been for at least 50 years. Many of them live in a state of semi-starvation. So far as the reserves are concerned, the present inhabitants must find work outside or starve; this is true even of the Transkei."

"Can the picture be painted in any but drab colors? Can no machinery be created that will enable us to distribute maize to starving human beings at the price we do to rich men's cattle?" the minister asked, continuing:

"Cannot our economists make it possible for the man upon whose labor we so completely depend to purchase his meal and his sugar at something approximate to the price we dump these commodities on foreign shores?

"We can, if we like, build a better country on the basis of fraternalism and co-operation. If only for a little while we could forget our nationalities and our relationships as employers and employed—white or colored—most of our baffling problems would solve themselves. Even if difficulties are rising like mountains, we know of no moratorium of missions. The work of the Church must continue."

Chinese Grass Huts Ruled Out Of Shanghai's Modern Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANHAI—Chinese grass huts, picturesque but rather too literally "close to the soil," have been ruled out of keeping with the spirit of modern housing in Shanghai's International Settlement.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, on recommendation of its own Works Committee, has ruled that no more construction will be allowed and that squatters' huts within Settlement limits must be progressively destroyed by an annual quota system.

At many points within the Settlement there are clusters of these mud and straw structures, in astonishing contrast with their steel-and-stone skyscraper backgrounds. The entire Settlement is to be divided into blocks for purposes of the demolition scheme and land is to be cleared a block at a time, starting from the west—or outskirts, and eastern boundary being the Whangpoo river on which fronts the main business district—and working eastward. Full responsibility for carrying out the plan will rest upon the Public Works Department.

Most of the hut-dwellers live in the most abject poverty and their homes reflect the fact, being built of salvaged rubbish; roofs of straw or grass, walls of bamboo or reeds plastered with mud, and floors of earth. Of course there are no sanitary arrangements whatever. Water supply is from canals or shallow pits.

The occupants are factory workers, ricksha pullers and similar people for the most part, but as the housing situation has grown more difficult and the "Shanghai depression" has persisted, some of the huts reflect the influx of those formerly accustomed to better living standards. Some huts have quite good furniture, some have radios, and municipal figures show that 179 have electric light. One hut dweller is a chauffeur and uses his hut also as garage.

Costs of the huts vary from nothing to around $30. Rooms may be rented from about 10 cents a month to about an American dollar.

Fire is a constant menace as the huts are highly inflammable.

Flying Cross for Arnold

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded by the Army yesterday to Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, assistant chief of the Air Corps, for "extraordinary achievement" in leading a mass flight of 10 airplanes from Washington, D. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, and return between July 19 and Aug. 20, 1934.

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By The Doctor of Family Finances

Notes on Thrift by Great Men Past and Present

Thumbing through various volumes for helpful thoughts that I might pass on to our friends, it seemed to me that I could do no better than to print in this column the words of great men past and present, just as I found them:

"Economy makes happy homes and sound nations."—GEORGE WASHINGTON

"Economy is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money." . . . . . ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"Extravagance rots character; on the other hand the habit of saving money stiffens the will, brightens the energies." . . . . . THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected. It is the surest way." . . . . . BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

"How can one be ready for the glorious opportunities ahead of him unless he has cultivated the habit of economy and prudence?" JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

"The man who does not and can not save money, can not and will not do anything else worth while." . . . . . ANDREW CARNEGIE

"The first principle of money making is money saving." JOHN WANAMAKER

"Thrift is one of the cornerstones on which manhood must be constructed." . . . . . HENRY FORD

"Whatever you have, spend less. Frugality is the basis of quiet happiness." . . . . . SAMUEL JOHNSON

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in summer and gathereth her food in the harvest." . . . . . THE BIBLE

Now you will want to know *how* you may save, how these wise words may be practically applied to present day conditions and a small income, just *what* you can possibly do to practice thrift so that you may obtain the reward that these great ones promise. I have a book that will *tell* you in detail. It's not a "curtain-lecture", it's an *entertaining* budget book, with plenty of laughs. Send this coupon for a free copy.

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Time in Sending Messages Cut By 'Facsimile'

Radio Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Facsimile, high-speed method of type, photograph and script transmission, is being groomed here for its challenge to the world of commercial communications.

In the Hollywood, Calif., laboratories of Dr. Lee De Forest final arrangements are under way for a public demonstration of the new method.

Facsimile, as explained by R. D. LeMert, Dr. De Forest's lieutenant, is the intermediate step between radio and television. When perfected, it is expected to outmode present wire telegraphy methods as well as to open new fields of usefulness.

Its closest competitor in the method of exposing a photographic film negative in one city by light intensity controlled in another, such as is done by the Associated Press with its wirephoto process. The latter has been operating on a nation-wide circuit at a rate of 34 minutes to expose a set of two negatives large enough to cover one eight-column newspaper page.

In a recent interview, Mr. LeMert showed how the De Forest Television Corporation, Ltd., expects to reproduce 600 square inches, nearly two full newspaper pages, in one minute.

Briefly, facsimile "scans" a message with a photoelectric cell whose intensity is controlled by the amount of light reflected by the message type or handwriting or picture. The resultant throbbing beam transforms the light variations into corresponding impulses. These impulses are amplified several million times through a special amplifier and then are sent over a wire circuit to the distant receiving station.

Similar to Radiocasting

"If radio is used," Mr. LeMert pointed out, "instead of a metallic circuit, the aforementioned amplified electric signals are used to modulate a radio carrier wave train, exactly as is done in radio broadcasting.

"At the receiving station an arrangement somewhat similar to that of the transmitter is employed. Here a strip of prepared metalized paper is caused to travel steadily forward at the same speed as that of the strip at the transmitting station."

Present equipment employs a sending and receiving standard-size paper two and a half inches wide, just a little larger than the average newspaper column. Mr. LeMert declares that a full eight-column strip can be used with the same results.

Equipment Described

Referring again to the receiving equipment, he continued, "This metalized paper strip passes underneath a disk which carries a series of steel needles which pass very close to but do not quite touch the metal coating on the metalized strip. Each needle as it passes over this strip is connected in turn into the circuit of a small high-frequency oscillator in such a way that a minute spark discharge passes from the points of the needles to the metalized coating on the strip. This spark volatilizes or vaporizes more or less of the metal coating depending on the intensity at any given instant. The metalized coating is thereby more or less completely removed from its paper background.

"We have obtained good results with a cadmium coating, but we still are experimenting for even better coverings. Unlike wirephoto, which must have its exposed negative developed, facsimile gives a finished reproduction the instant the subject is received.

Intensity Regulated

"Since the intensity of the spark discharge is regulated by the intensity of the incoming signal from the transmitter, we are able to remove the metal coating or we allow it to remain in exact reproduction of the white spaces and the black letters on the strip at the transmitter.

"This whole operation is very rapid, but the apparatus for producing this result is mechanically and electrically simple, and no more apt to get out of order than is any radio or wired telephone equipment or the teletype apparatus. In fact, the high-speed facsimile apparatus is much more simple than that of the teletype, although it is able to transmit and receive messages several hundred times faster than the fastest teletype machine.

"While wirephoto is operating at a rate of one newspaper page every 34 minutes, it conceivably can increase its light intensity to expose the negative quicker. We also expect to step up our normal rate, which is almost two pages a minute now.

Clearness of Subject

"But in the element of definition, or the clearness of the subject transmitted, facsimile scans at the rate of 180 lines to the inch even now, while wirephoto operates at about 100 to the inch."

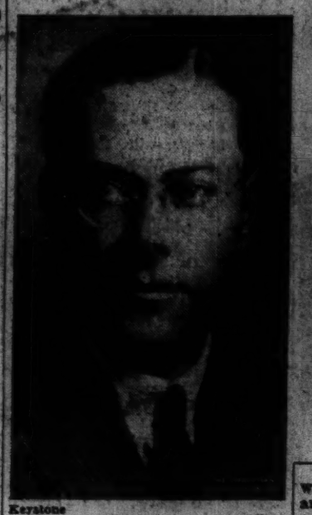
Mr. Le Mert listed additional uses of facsimile as inter-city identification of signatures in banking and telegraphic correspondence in the form of a typewritten letter at a speed and low cost offering serious competition to present air-mail rates, as well as rendering obsolete present night-letter and day-letter wire service.

The transmitter, motor and disc occupy one cubic feet of space, while the amplifier, oscillator and power supply occupy an additional four cubic feet.

Jobs Pay Tuition

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Dean M. S. Hale of the University of Tampa, says jobs ranging from cartoon sketching to truck driving are enabling 50 per cent of the university's students to pay for their education.

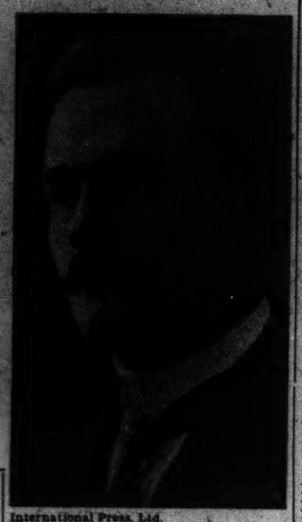
Leaders in Canadian Financial Conference



Keystone

Graham F. Towers
Governor, Bank of Canada

T. D. Pattullo
Premier of British Columbia



International Press, Ltd.

Charles A. Dunning
Minister of Finance

Protestants Ask Move to Foster Christian Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—A recommendation that the Protestant churches of New York city form a council through which they might act effectively as a united Christian movement was laid before the greater New York federation of churches today as the national preaching mission, conducted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, ended a three months' speaking tour of the United States and Canada.

The request came in the form of a resolution adopted by 300 church officers, including John D. Rockefeller Jr., after having been submitted by Charles Stelzle, president of the federation, at a meeting in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas last night. Details of the proposed council will be worked out carefully, Mr. Tuttle said.

Ground Believed Lost

In making the proposal, Mr. Tuttle emphasized his opinion that Protestant churches in New York city had lost ground in dealing with social and spiritual conditions in the nation's largest city, holding that division and dissension had hindered the Christian organization in attacking squalid slums and assisting in the difficulties of 400,000 young persons here.

"We are a divided lot, frustrated by our own divisions and exhausted by the effort to maintain and finance our own agencies and often petty and futile programs," he said.

Points on Offensive

"The individual church is all too often an organization on the defensive and not on the offensive, and a Christian organization which has lost the vision and initiative of the offensive has lost the reality of Christianity itself. The Christian organization must be at all times an expeditionary force, militant, with its bugles blowing for the advance, or else it loses the divine secret of life and growth.

"And how can the babel of denominationalism speak with convincing force to the people? The paralysis of division is upon us at the very moment when the greatest crisis in the history of man demands the power of union."

In meeting the onslaught of fascism and communism, Christianity today is encountering the most formidable obstacle since the Roman emperors decided against the Nazarene, Dr. Charles Martel at Tours, Ellis Dr. Howard C. Robbins, professor of pastoral theology at the General Theological Seminary here, told the meeting.

Spiritual Forces Lacking

"The conflict at hand was decided by inferior physical forces," Dr. Robbins continued. "Today it might also be decided by superior spiritual power. Our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.'"

Speaking before an audience of 1600 persons in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, emphasized that a widespread application of Christian truths was the only method by which mankind could be saved from self-destroying errors.

Premiers Confer On Plan to Ease Canadian Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 9—A general refunding scheme to take care of provincial indebtedness will be discussed at the Dominion-Provincial Financial Conference which opened on Parliament hill today. The proposal is not on the official agenda, but Dominion and Provincial authorities anticipate the issue will be raised and will be fully discussed.

Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, will preside at the conference, his chief advisers being his Deputy Minister, W. C. Clark, and Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada.

Provincial delegations will be headed by Premiers, including Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia, William Aberhart of Alberta, John Bracken of Manitoba, W. J. Patterson of Saskatchewan, Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia and Thane A. Campbell of Prince Edward Island. Most of the Premiers will be accompanied by their provincial treasurers and departmental experts as advisers.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Bank of Canada take over the provincial bond issues, and then float refunding loans at lower interest rates, setting all provinces on an equality and using the dominion credit to bolster up the credit of those provinces in need of it.

Objection is raised to this proposition on the ground that it means inflation, while there is also objection to the Dominion shouldering provincial responsibilities without any guarantee as to the future financial policies of the provinces or curbs upon future borrowings.

The chartered banks are expected to raise objection to the national refunding scheme of the Bank of Canada, for they have deposits with the chartered banks amounting to $25,000,000, with another $30,000,000 to $35,000,000 invested in bank notes.

These deposits and the Dominion's own deposits with the bank might conceivably be used as the credit base for four times their value, or even 10 times, with frightful inflation possibilities, which would of necessity raise the general price level and increase the cost of living.

Skilled Workers Scarce Amid Idle Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Depicting on the one hand an estimated 5,000,000 American youths, between ages of 16 and 25 years, out of work and school, and on the other an actual shortage of skilled labor in some lines of industry, speakers at the thirtieth annual convention of the American Vocational Association here visioned great early strides in the kind of education that will bring youth and job together. Vocational guidance was ranked in importance with education. Revival of apprentice training was indicated.

The outstanding theme of the convention was the impetus expected from passage of the George-Deen law of 1936. It authorized $14,000,000 a year for an expanded program of vocational education.

Importance of this extension of vocational training was emphasized by L. H. Dennis of Washington, D. C., re-elected executive secretary of the association, in declaring that a fourth of the country's population is engaged in or dependent upon selling and other distributive endeavors.

In a resolution the association requested Congress to appropriate the full amount ($14,000,000) so that the expanded vocational training program may be put into effect on July 1, 1937, as authorized by the George-Deen measure.

J. C. Wright, assistant United States commissioner of education for vocational education, conferred with state vocational directors interpreting policies and requirements under the federal aid laws.

George P. Hambrecht of Madison, Wis., in his message as retiring president, said:

"Unemployment and unemployability of large numbers of our people is retarding recovery. We must meet the challenge. When we consider the rapidly increasing number of our youth who are unemployable as well as unemployed, it is going to require sympathetic and understanding administration of vocational courses, part-time and full-time, to assist our people to prepare for and maintain a high degree of employability in urban places and to give our farmers and farm women educational opportunities heretofore denied them."

A. H. Hughey of El Paso, Texas, quoted government figures, 5,000,000, as representing youth out of jobs and out of school—"some say the figure is 3,000,000 who would have been at work in normal times," he added.

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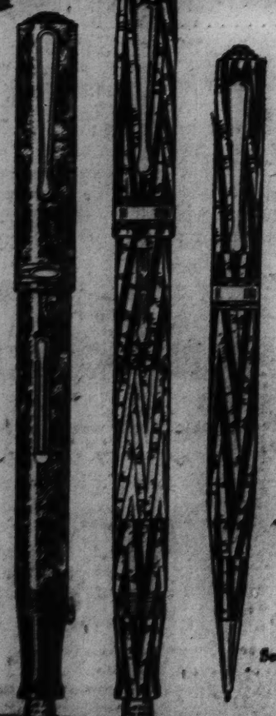

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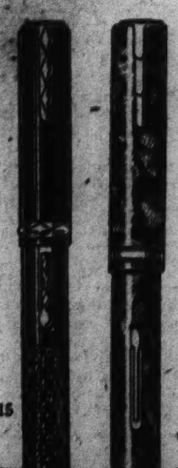

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New modern—finest of all visible ink pens. Beautiful red and gold mottled gift case $12.50. Emerald Ray (shown). Copper Ray Set Pen, $8.50. Pencil, $4. Other Ink-Vue pens, $5 and $6. Pencils $3.

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Join the gay Carnival for Christmas or New Year's "abroad"! SKI, toboggan, skate, enjoy sleighriding and hockey. Glide down the white slopes at Lac Beauport where dry, powdery snow insures ideal skiing. Winter Sports director. Gala festivities, good food, music, entertainment, dancing—and the cordial hospitality of a great Norman chateau. See travel agent, or Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston Street, Boston; or write to Chateau Frontenac.

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A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

One enjoyable day in Boston

A suggested SCHEDULE for folks from MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, and the CANADIAN PROVINCES or any other part of the U. S. or Canada.

FIRST—Come to Filene's—corner Washington, Summer, Franklin, Hawley Sts., "under cover" from any railroad station in the United States,—from all subway lines.

PROMPTLY AT 9:30—listen to the Christmas Carols under the direction of Mr. Russell—40 Choristers. Beginning Dec. 11. OR have breakfast in the Filene restaurant.

AT 10 A. M. before it's crowded take the children through the "Submarine" and meet Santa Claus. No charge—nothing to buy—no prize packages.

AT 10:15 A. M.—Stroll through the Toy Shop—two whole floors. If you care to buy it's OK—if you just want to look that's OK too—we're not greedy (we hope).

AT 10:45 A. M.—Look over these exclusive Filene Shops—(looking incurs no obligation to buy at any time in any Filene spot).

1. **The Esquire Shop** of gifts for men—$40,000 of SMART gifts—second floor of the men's store.
2. **The Vogue Shop**—(exclusive)—Vogue's 101 gifts. On the Second Floor—turn right from the escalator.
3. **The Snow Train Shop**—a thousand gifts for the hardy outdoors woman or miss. Second floor.
4. **The Cruisé Shop**—sixth floor—Boston's only 52 weeks a year shop for those who hop up to Halifax, hasten to Havana, fly to San Francisco—or laze to the Lido.
5. Spend a moment in the **Christmas Decoration Shop**—where at little cost you can fix up windows, outside trees, tables, or hallway—second floor—head of escalator.
6. See the remarkable **International Pageant of Peasantry** on the Fourth floor for YOUTH.
7. Visit the **Party Shop**—eighth floor—ask for "Cinderella"—she'll arrange a party equally graciously for YOUR house or OUR restaurant.
8. The famous **BARGAIN BASEMENT**—where two floors of values await your browsing. The Automatic reduction plan makes it possible to find spectacular values every day.

ALSO—THE GIFT SHOP, BOYS' SHOPS (brand new), PHOTO-REFLEX, BABY SHOPS, CHILDREN'S SHOPS, UNDERWEAR SHOP, OXFORD SHOP, FRENCH SHOP

And by the way—a visit to our **OUTSIDE SHOPS** is a treat too. Wellesley, Northampton, South Hadley, Providence, Portland, and our store in Worcester.

AT 12:00 O'CLOCK—(We earnestly suggest coming early for we're VERY busy every minute in December).

LUNCH—in our Main Restaurant if you want a real meal.
LUNCH—in the Salad Bowl—if you want something light.
LUNCH—in the Cafe if Daddy wants to take it easy.
LUNCH—in the Cape Cod Cottages if you want just a bite.

AT 2:00—maybe hair, eyebrows, lips, need attention.

DADDY will find a swell men's barber shop—air-conditioned—no tips—low prices and EXPERT service (men's store).
LITTLE JACK can go with Daddy or to the children's shop on the sixth floor—let HIM decide.
MOTHER may have any beauty work she wishes done on the Balcony—or in the Individualist Shop, sixth floor.
MARY JANE may have a manicure, haircut or shampoo too.

AT 2:30—maybe the family would like to browse about—and if you want only to BROWSE without BUYING that's OK—you'll find us (ask somebody else) the friendliest store in the world, yes, WORLD. And with the practical completion of our modernization program, one of the smartest and most beautiful stores anywhere.

AT 3:30—May we suggest afternoon tea—ice cream for the children—restaurant, eighth floor.

AND BY 4:30—if you didn't stop for tea maybe you'd like twilight supper. A new Filene service that is gaining favor fast—particularly the Filet mignon supper at $1.

AND SO—we hope you'll accept our invitation.

Store hours 9:30 to 6

Filene's

Slum Clearing Plan Under Way For Bridgeport

Legislature Expected to Pass Housing Administration Measure

Cost $6,500,000

Federal PWA Is Said to Be Ready to Finance the Project at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9—The way has apparently been cleared for Connecticut participation in another New Deal undertaking, slum clearance and the construction of low-rent Government-owned housing.

To the Socialist administration of Mayor Jasper McLevy in Bridgeport goes the credit for pushing slum clearance to the fore in the special session of the General Assembly, now in recess after adopting an unemployment insurance law last week. The Assembly will come back to Hartford Wednesday, probably for its final day's work, with housing as the only item on its calendar. Adoption of the bill is considered certain.

Working on Plan

The Bridgeport mayor, with a citizens' committee on which clergymen and welfare workers are largely represented, has been working for months on a plan to enlist Federal aid for slum clearance in the congested east side of Bridgeport. Proposals for a $6,500,000 project were drawn and the Federal Public Works Administration looked upon them favorably. The PWA, Mayor McLevy told the legislators last week, would give Bridgeport 45 per cent of the cost and lend the other 55 per cent if the State would provide enabling legislation. If he had to wait until the regular session in January, the Mayor said, the PWA might use the money somewhere else.

The PWA wanted a local Bridgeport housing authority which would operate the building project and have title to the property. There was no provision in Connecticut law for such a board.

Housing Authority

Under the bill now given its finishing polish by the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly, a housing authority is established not only for Bridgeport but for every city, borough or town of 10,000 or more inhabitants in the state. Only when the local governing body, city council or selectmen passes a resolution declaring that there is need for slum clearance does the local authority begin to function.

If such a vote is passed the mayor or selectmen name the members of the housing commission, five men for five-year terms. They then have at their disposal ample powers for carrying out such projects as they find the means to finance. The bill lets them buy, lease or ask the courts to condemn property, lets them accept grants from the Federal Government, borrow money and issue bonds. In Bridgeport the plan is for the PWA to buy the bonds issued by the authority, in that way lending the city authority 55 per cent of the money for its project.

The Judiciary Committee balked at one section of the model bill drawn by PWA attorneys, a preamble stating the necessity for the act. Connecticut practice is against legislative preambles. If a law is any good, say legislators, "you don't need an essay in front of it."

Stricken out after a protest by the state's savings banks was a provision that bonds of a housing authority should be legal investments for savings banks. The bonds have back of them no power to tax, the bankers pointed out, only the rental avenue from the housing properties. Charles Welles Gross, Hartford lawyer speaking for the savings banks, told the Judiciary Committee he could not imagine any savings bank buying them, anyway, but to say that they were legal investments for savings banks would put the stamp of the State's approval on them.

Backus Named Chief of Securities Division; Police Called On for Clean-Up of the West End

Boston Today

Curley Secretary Gets $6500 Plum

John A. Backus, secretary to Gov. James M. Curley, was today nominated by the Governor to the position of head of the securities division of the State Public Utilities Department at an annual salary of $6500. The appointment was confirmed by the Executive Council in a six-to-three vote.

In this position, Mr. Backus will have charge of enforcing the Massachusetts blue sky laws.

His was the only nomination confirmed by the Council this afternoon following receipt from the Governor of the first segment of his long list of appointments to be made before he leaves the State House at the end of the month.

Other plums on the Governor's list included a $4000-a-year position on the state racing commission for James A. Moran, president of the Senate, and a $6000-a-year post as associate commissioner of the Public Works Department for Frank L. Kane, another of the Governor's secretaries.

Mr. Moran, although a Republican, supported the Governor in several measures last session. Mr. Kane was in charge of the Governor's employment office. He also acted as the first chief for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Massachusetts organization.

The Governor named his chauffeur, Joseph Fucillo, to the Board of Registration of Barbers at $2500.

Some 24 appointments were sent to the council for confirmation late today. From the vote on the Backus appointment, it was presumed that all would be approved when considered.

Dr. Mackey Found Guilty by Jury

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member and former chairman of the Boston School Committee, was found guilty by a Suffolk Superior Court jury yesterday on a charge of drunken and dangerous driving. Judge Ernest Hobson stated that sentence will be passed on Thursday.

Dr. Mackey's case came to the Superior Court on his appeal from the Roxbury district court where he was found guilty last summer of the same offense and given concurrent sentences of two weeks in the House of Correction on each charge.

Dr. Mackey was arrested last July 18 after the automobile which he was driving collided with a car operated by Ralph W. Coburn of Roxbury. In Superior Court Dr. Mackey was represented by Attorney John P. White. Assistant District Attorney William J. Sullivan prosecuted the case. The jury reached its verdict in one hour and a half.

Curley Orders Milk Price Probe

Possibility that the New England Milk Producers Association has been seeking to set up a milk monopoly in Massachusetts today brought an ultimatum from Gov. James M. Curley authorizing the attorney general's office to "do some investigating."

If the attorney general finds evidence of a monopolistic trend in the policies of the largest farm cooperative in this section of the country, he is further authorized by the Governor to initiate prosecutions. Such a monopoly would, in the opinion of the governor "work grave injury to the consumer."

The milk situation here, the Governor added, is "becoming a bit serious." For a number of years, the N. E. M. P. A. has required all members and in more recent years all other producers to pay the equivalent of 12 cents for every 100 pounds of milk sent into the Boston market.

For Indians? Ugh! Says Brann

The sun was not shining very brightly in Augusta, Maine, this morning, and the "rosy-fingered dawn" that Homer loved to write about had scarcely caressed the shingles of the house wherein once resided James G. Blaine when a telephone beneath that same venerable roof set up a jangle. Gov. Louis J. Brann sleepily reached for the receiver.

The day was not much brighter in Boston, but the reporter tried to put sunshine into his voice.

"We have an Associated Press report from Washington," he began. "It says that Senator Wheeler, a Democrat from Montana, proposes that the Government buy up Republican Maine and turn it into an Indian reservation."

"Ugh," replied Governor Brann.

"What's that?" asked the reporter.

"That's Indian," said the Governor, "for, Oh My Goodness!"

"We thought," continued the reporter hopefully, "that you might have some little quip in answer to Senator Wheeler."

"It's a little early for bright sayings," replied the Governor, "but I'll lie here in bed for a while and maybe one will come to me. I'll call you back."

It is possible the Governor went back to sleep. He didn't call.

Hearings Urged On Land Takings

Public hearing prior to the award of large contracts or land damage settlements by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission were requested today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield for Boston and other cities served by that body.

The Mayor made the request by letter to the Water Supply Commission as a result of an order passed unanimously by the City Council on Oct. 5. Presumably the order and request evolved from the recent controversy over certain Quabbin contracts.

Introduced by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, the order requested that the Mayor take steps to see "that the cities and towns comprising the metropolitan water district are given due notice and an opportunity to be heard before any important contract is let, or any important water or land damage claim is settled by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission."

"I heartily approve of this order," said the Mayor. Although the order was passed Oct. 5, he gave no explanation as to why it was not complied with until today.

City Credit Union Reports Good Year

The City of Boston Credit Union, a municipal bureau which provides cash loans for city employees and whose resources have been reduced to the limit of safety in the past six years, reported today that it is in "flourishing condition" as the fiscal year comes to a close.

A dividend of 8 per cent on all stock, as of Dec. 1—a total payment of $13,290 to stockholders—was voted by the board of directors. This, the board declared, is a positive indication of the stability of the Credit Union after a long period of constant drain upon its financial reserves.

A total of $547,579 was loaned to city employees in 1936. Since its organization 22 years ago the union has loaned a total of $4,225,232.

"All through the years of the locust," said Miss Josephine Shiebe the secretary of the union today, "the burden has been heavy on city employees. Appeals for loans have been greater, consequently, and in very many instances the only member of a family employed has been working for the city. And thus he has been the support of the entire family and in many cases several branches of the family and have sorely needed, at times, to draw upon the Credit Union's resources."

The union was established, she related, in November, 1915, by Mayor James M. Curley. It was his intention to provide a source of credit for city employees, particularly those of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Mill Head Considers Move to Connecticut

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Winfield A. Schuster, president of the Hayward-Schuster textile mill combine, whose plant in Millbury has been the scene of strike violence during the past week, announced today that the company is considering plans for transferring the machinery from the Millbury mill and the Hayward Woolen Mill in Franklin to a town in Connecticut, where the two plants will be combined under one roof.

The operation of these mills and three plants in East Douglas and Manchaug has been interfered with by a strike started on Aug. 17. The Franklin mill is already closed.

Ship Arrivals Show Increase

Old Glory still waves over the seas, the strike of the seamen notwithstanding. American flag ships have been tied up on the Pacific coast, and the outlaw strike on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts—denounced by union officials and pronounced an outlaw strike by the American Federation of Labor—has interfered with a minor number of vessels.

Yet the port of Boston opened its doors to 441 American vessels during November and that figure is 22 higher than for November of 1935. The count was made by the local office of the United States Army Engineers in harmony with their custom of keeping an eagle eye on the activities of all shipping. A total of 4618 units of the American Merchant Marine arrived at Boston during the first 11 months of this year, the bulk of which came from American ports.

But foreign trade, too, is on the gain. Customs figures which show only the vessels arriving from foreign ports—and these take in American as well as ships of other nationalities—disclose a substantial increase over a year ago. During the first 11 months of 1936, 1781 vessels entered the port from other countries, 16 of which were airplanes, according to the figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. In the similar period of 1935, the total was 1535.

Passenger traffic jumped from 44,982 persons arriving here from other countries in the first 11 months last year to 52,593 this year.

Payment Date On Pensions Set

Payments for old-age pensions in Boston begin on the day that the application is made with the board of welfare—provided the application is approved—Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel of Boston, ruled today.

This finding by Mr. Foley, reached this morning after conference with Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, and James A. McMurry, chairman of the board of overseers and public welfare, alters previous regulations for payments made by John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the Board of Welfare. Mr. Dowling, heretofore, had ruled that old-age payments begin on the day the application is granted.

While Mr. Foley's ruling clears up this question of payments that has confused both the Mayor and the overseers for several days, it will result in benefits to only about 900 persons.

Since Sept. 1, when the new old-age assistance act took effect, about 900 new applicants have been granted assistance and about 1800 have been transferred from dependent aid. Only these 900 new welfare applicants will receive payment from the date of old-age application. Prior to the transfer to old-age aid, the 1800 had continued to receive dependent aid.

Employment Gain Noted Since September in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9 (AP)—An increase in employment was reported by the State Labor Department after a survey of 777 plants normally employing about 71,000 workers.

The department said these plants reported 58,019 employed in March, and 62,186 in September, and a steady rise since that time. The largest employment gain was reported in the leather group, with textile plants second and paper pulp third.

Boston Today

West End Declared Haven of Criminals

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, regarded as the outstanding candidate to oppose Governor Curley in the next contest for Mayor of Boston, charged today that "the West End has become a haven of refuge for murderers, thieves and gangsters who are fugitives from justice from all the New England States and New York."

"Hardly a night passes that some honest resident is not beaten and robbed."

Councilor Fitzgerald asks Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to put an end to such conditions by reopening the old Joy street police station, or at least have it manned after nightfall.

The councilor's charges of lack of protection by police were voiced in a meeting with the press today. It occurs at a time when rumblings are heard from behind closed doors of the commissioner's office during the daily procession of divisional commanders "called into conference" in connection with raids by Capt. James T. Sheehan's mobile "clean-up" squad on racetrack and number pool resorts in their sectors.

Division commanders were given the ultimatum to clean up in 10 days yesterday while Captain Shee-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

College Students Plan for Discussion Of World Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 9—Students from at least 20 New England colleges, organized under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for study and discussion of international problems, will meet at Clark University Friday and Saturday. The meeting will be known as the New England International Relations Clubs Conference.

Officials of the university will welcome the delegates prior to a meeting for the discussion of club work and policies. Friday noon there will be a session of round tables on three subjects: "American Foreign Policy," "Conflict in the Far East," and "Dictatorship vs. Democracy" with "The Spanish Crisis" as a special sub-topic.

Dr. Samuel Van Valkenburg, associate professor of regional and political geography at Clark University, will speak at the luncheon and at 2:30 p. m. a second session of round tables will be held. Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, will be the speaker at the banquet that evening.

Saturday will continue the round tables and at noon Miss Amy Heminway Jones, the endowment's representative, will preside at the meeting for the election of officers and choice of host to next year's conference.

Treadway to Sink Party Prejudices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A qualified announcement that he would be "favorably disposed" toward Administration legislation was made today by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Representative Treadway said he would be inclined to favor Administration measures provided the suggestions offered did not appear to be inconsistent with the best interests of his constituents.

"I do not intend," he said, "to pursue a course of arbitrary opposition simply because I am a member of the minority."

Bang! Big Log Splintered By Man-Made Lightning Bolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9—A new tool of research useful in the fight to subdue lightning caused the explosion of a log 12 inches in diameter here recently as a high laboratory current was hurled against it during tests.

Dr. Karl B. McEachron, chief research engineer in charge of high voltage practice, has gained nation-wide recognition for exploits with both artificial and natural lightning. His new development involves the production of 50,000 amperes at 5,000,000 volts, double the amount of current produced in a 10,000,000-volt stroke. To accomplish this, two giant generators are connected in parallel.

Power Output

In the event that the lightning wave, which was over in a flash, had a duration of one hour, the cost of the electrical energy, based on a rate of 5 cents a kilowatt hour, would amount to $540,000. The power or the rate at which the energy is released during these investigations, is enormous. For a 10-microsecond discharge—a single flash of this man-made lightning, the average power output is 12,500,000 kilowatts, or about as much as the average output of all the utility supply stations in the United States at the present time. To carry this much current continuously, a solid copper wire approximately 14 inches in diameter would be needed.

At Will

Such experimental work is necessary for study of the effects of direct strokes, and this equipment makes it possible for the engineers to work with a real, direct stroke of lightning at will.

Mr. Eachron, through his recent work, advances a completely new theory concerning the natural bolts from the sky. He believes the phenomenon known as lightning re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Whiz--zz Walk Back a Mile

Down Mountain Running—for Thrill

Motor Vehicles Registration Is At All-Time High

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Registrations of motor vehicles in the United States will reach an all-time high of about 28,277,000 this year, the Traveler's Insurance Company announced today. The estimate is based on complete reports from 43 states.

Connecticut, with a percentage gain of 15.39 stands next to the top, being shaded only by New Mexico which shows an increase of 16.06.

Reports from 47 states indicate that gasoline consumption, too, will exceed the best previous year's record by a wide margin.

The car registration figure for 1936 not only exceeds last year's total by nearly 8 per cent but is also 6½ per cent greater than the previous high total of 26,545,000 in 1930.

Decrease in New Hampshire

New Hampshire was the only one of 43 reporting states to show a decrease. In addition to New Mexico and Connecticut, seven states showed increases of more than 10 per cent. These were: Vermont, 13.78; Montana, 130.6; Utah, 11.98; Louisiana, 12.69; Idaho, 12.71; Oregon, 11.27, and Michigan, 10.83.

Gasoline consumption by the end of the year will reach the staggering total of 19,379,000,000 gallons, it is estimated. This is an increase of 11.04 per cent over the previous high mark which was set last year. The Dakotas were the only two states which reported decreases. Montana, Colorado, New Jersey and New Mexico all show gains of more than 20 per cent.

Mountain States Lead

The mountain states led all other sections of the country in both car registration increases and gasoline consumption gains. For the former, the percentage gain was 11.71; for the latter, 19.09.

The smallest percentage gain in both car registration and gasoline consumption is shown by the west north central states.

'Ad' Club Hears Of Great Growth In Winter Sports

"Thar's gold in them thar hills" was the theme expounded and proved by speakers at the Snow Sport Day luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the weekly gathering in the Hotel Statler.

Minimizing superlatives of the thrill and exhilaration accruing from invigorating trips into the snow fields of the north, all it required was a pencil and paper and an ability to multiply customers by approximate holiday expenditures per capita to arrive at the conclusion that the speakers were right.

Winter sports have taken a great spurt in post-depression years, according to the railroad executives, who told the club members how they freight holiday seekers to winter sports centers on "snow trains" on holidays and week ends.

Snow Trains

F. T. Grant, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine, "father of the snow train," said the first of these specials, on Jan. 11, 1931, carried 197 sports enthusiasts north. Twelve trips that year totaled 8371 customers. Nine trains in 1932 carried 10,314 patrons. The 1933 record was 14,974. Better times sent 17,943 on trips in 1934, and 24,323 in 1935. The total haul was 83,628.

Maurice Osborn, president of the White Mountain Ski Runners and chairman of the winter sports committee of the New England Council, said winter sports were no longer to be looked upon as a fad, such as midget golf. This form of outdoor recreation, in which participants take the place of spectators, he said, is bound to have a lasting appeal. He praised better facilities and accommodations which have been provided for ski parties in the hills and said that interest in this field of recreation has reached the point where a "bob" run has been projected for construction next year at Mt. Belknap.

Compare With Europe

Robert Livermore of Boston, United States Olympic down mountain and slalom racer, said that after skiing in all parts of this country and in Austria, he has come to the conclusion that this terrain is equal to some of the best resorts in Europe. Trails cut by the CCC, he said, compare favorably with runs in Europe. The run down Mt. Washington, he said, is better than the Olympic teams had last winter at Garmisch.

H. L. Baldwin of the Boston & Maine said that after six seasons that railroad was convinced that winter sports were here to stay. More hotels and inns will be open this winter in the snow country, he said, than ever before.

Making Bid

A. H. Siever, passenger traffic manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said New York city, point of origin for its principal snow train runs, was slow to take up the idea because of mild winters and poor snow conditions in the past few years but that now it was making a bid for trade to the Berkshires particularly, and to New Hampshire and Vermont. This year, he said, will see the number of enthusiasts carried out of New York into New England quadrupled.

E. E. Pierce, assistant general passenger agent of the Boston & Albany railroad, said his road planned to serve the Berkshires traffic as a great deal of work has been done in opening up new ski trails in that section of the State. He has received inquiries from as far west as Chicago, he said, concerning New England winter sports centers. He advocated advertising on the parts of cities and towns to acquaint the public with winter sports attractions and accommodations.

Gain in Postal Receipts

For the first 10 months of 1936 postal receipts at Raleigh, N. C., showed a gain of $34,377 over the same period of 1935, Postmaster Carl Williamson reported.

N. H. Stage Set For Big Year In Winter Sports

Miles of Ski Trails All Over Mountain Area Ready for Season

Slides Are Built

Highway Officials to Keep Roads Clear for Automobile Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 8—New Hampshire is ready for what is expected to be its greatest winter sports year in history. The stage is set from one end of the State to the other and the actors will put in their appearance shortly by the tens of thousands and one of the State's largest "industries" will write another page in its history.

Automobiles and trains will bring the winter sports enthusiasts from all sections of the country to New Hampshire in this bid to make the State the Switzerland of America.

Many of those who come by train will be met at the railroad station by a large horse-drawn barge which will transport them to a small inn hidden in the snow-covered mountains. Frolicing in the snow will produce an appetite for hearty New England food, hours before the open fireplace, and long nights of sleep most inviting.

Belknap Mountain

Without doubt the most ambitious winter sports project in the entire country is the Belknap Mountain Recreational Area at Gilford—just a few miles from this city, which will be the scene of the World Championship Sled Dog Derby which will be held from Feb. 5 through Feb. 7.

About a half million dollars will have been spent on this project when work on the 500-acre area has been completed. It was started in 1935 by the ERA and is now under the Works Progress Administration.

The center of attraction in this recreational area is the 60-meter ski hill where the United States Amateur Ski Jumping championships will be decided Feb. 28.

Ledge Removed

To construct the upper hill transition curve it was necessary to remove 3500 cubic yards of solid stone ledge. This stone was placed in the fill on the landing area and recovery tangent below.

A 20-acre parking area with accommodations for 4000 cars is being provided at the clearing below the jump. More than six miles of tarvia roadway has been built connecting the area with trunk lines.

Children will find pleasure on the toboggan chute which provides a 600-foot ride at an average grade of 6 per cent. Down-hill skiers will find approximately five miles of ski trails, including the Stone Bar trail. Another train is being built from the top of Rowe Mountain down to the slalom clearing and into the central area below the ski jump.

Extension Planned

Though the slalom course is now only 600 feet long with an average grade of 25 per cent, it is planned to have the course extended to 2600 feet in length and widened to a minimum width of 200 feet.

Future plans call for a series of shelters and fireplaces to be located at convenient places along the roadways, brooks, and trails in the area; to accommodate both summer and winter parties; a community house of log construction; a mile-long bobsled run with a total drop of 600 feet and several sharp hairpin turns; two ski tows, to make a complete system of skiing and tows from one side of the mountain to the other without any uphill skiing; a gravity supply water system; sanitary systems with comfort stations; landscaping and reforestation of the entire area; a 10-meter junior jump running parallel to the large 60-meter jump; a three-acre swimming and skating pool with bathouses and skating shelters; and a log ski hut for small gatherings.

Other Ski Trails

There are several other well-known ski trails in Gilford, including the Piper trail. The ski tow in that section has become one of the most popular in the State.

All told, there are about 100 ski trails awaiting the winter sports enthusiasts in New Hampshire this winter. Many new slopes have been opened up so that the congestion that has existed in the past will not bother skiers this winter.

A second important new winter sports development includes the territory from Conway up into Pinkham Notch, which has been advanced by the Eastern Ski Club.

This project includes the towns of Jackson, Bartlett, Glen, Intervale, Kearsarge, North Conway and Conway.

50 Miles of Trails

This winter playground includes nearly 50 miles of down-mountain ski trails, for both novice and expert skiers; seven major open slopes, five with ski tows, and Tuckerman's ravine on Mount Washington.

Among the more famous trails in this section are Spruce Mountain, Wildcat, Hopper loops, John Sherburne, Bear Mountain, Doublehead, Black Mountain, Maple Villa, Cranmore, and Oak Hill.

Most of the open slopes in the section are equipped with ski tows. The Intervale slope is even floodlighted for night skiing. It is 400 feet wide over some grades. Its grades range up to 31 degrees. Twelve hundred people an hour can be carried up the 1500-foot long tow, a trip which takes only 2½ minutes.

The Franconia Notch area has many new improvements for its visitors this winter. One of the East's most famous racing trails is the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Youngest Mayor in U. S. Claimed In Winner, 23, at Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 9 (AP)—This city of 15,000 persons claims the youngest mayor-elect in the United States in Kennard E. Goldsmith, 23-year-old college graduate. Mr. Goldsmith, who recently told the Republican City Committee, "I think I am too young to be mayor" went into office in yesterday's election by a margin of 2012 votes over the Democratic incumbent, Mayor Robert Martin.

The Mayor-elect, a bachelor, was graduated only last June from the University of New Hampshire where he studied to be an educator. He became a candidate for Mayor on a platform of lower taxes.

He became a member of the city council two years ago and, despite his youth, plunged into the city's affairs "with both feet", to quote a political observer.

When the Republican City Committee called prospective candidates before it recently to hear their views on municipal matters, Mr. Goldsmith, a member of one of Portsmouth's oldest families, asserted: "I think I am too young to be mayor and if there is anyone older or more experienced who desires it, I shall withdraw and support him."

No one accepted the offer.

Mr. Goldsmith will have a strongly Republican City Council. The new Mayor's maternal grandfather was Thomas Entwistle, former state senator, member of the Governor's Council and city marshal for several years. The Mayor-elect's paternal grandfather was Oliver J. Goldsmith, a Boston and Maine Railroad locomotive engineer.

The Mayor-elect resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Goldsmith. The Mayor is elected for a two-year term, with an annual salary of $1000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly rising temperature, probably with rain late tonight and on Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; moderate northeasterly winds, increasing to strong off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight followed by snow or rain Thursday; rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain beginning late tonight or Thursday except snow in the interior; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds, probably becoming strong; cloudy, rain over south portion tonight and Thursday and rain of snow over north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	34	Minneapolis	24	13
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	56	50
Chicago	32	26	New York	36	32
Denver	30	26	Norfolk	42	38
Detroit	34	28	Philadelphia	37	36
Helena	24	16	Pittsburgh	34	30
Jacksonville	52	46	St. Louis	34	26
Kansas City	44	40	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	62	56	Washington	34	30
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 9.
B—Midnight, Dec. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:54 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:20 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light on vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Glenn Wilmshirst, Mady Cornell, Warren Ashe, Donald Murphy and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villian," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elizabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert. Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gorian and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Can This Be Dixie?" starring Jane Withers and Slim Summerville. Paramount: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 10:10. Fenwayment: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7:00, 9:50. Also "Murder With Pictures," with Lee Ayres and Gail Patrick. Paramount: 1:10, 3:40, 6:20, 9:00. Fenwayment: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30. Tomorrow: "The Jungle Princess," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland. Also "Down the Stretch," with Penelope Ramsey, Patricia Ellis and Dennis Moore.

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest pictures in color of the Duchess Goulds. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton.

FINE ARTS—"The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:40, 5:48, 7:40, 9:30.

BOSTON — "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers and Robert Armstrong. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:48, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "Shooting High," musical revue with Mella, Kirk, and Howard. Tomorrow: "The Man I Marry," with Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen. Stage: "Continental Varieties, an A. B. Marcus production.

METROPOLITAN—"Hideaway Girl," featuring Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 11:16 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: Phil Baker with his Radio Revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow," "Philippine Parade," "Fashion on the River," "Star Casters," "Shake, Mr. Shakespeare," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Riding on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 2, 5, 8:00. Also "Rosa," with Conrad Veidt, Yvonne and Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:40, 9:30.

MODERN—"Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh and Joan Blondell. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "White Legion," with Barry Sutton and Dean Jagger. 12:05 a. m., 12:00, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—"Radio Mckee, 2:10, 6:30, 9:20. Also "The Affairs of Cellini," with Fredric March. 1:40, 4:50, 8.

UPTOWN — "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie." 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Girl on the Front Page." 1:40, 5:10. Also "March of Time." 3:30, 8:00, 9:37.

EXETER—Loretta Young and Don Ameche in "Ramona." 2:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Seven Sinners," with Edmund Lowe. 2:08, 5, 7:55. Tomorrow: Jed Prouty and Spring Byington in "Back to Nature." Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice.

TREMONT—Kay Francis in "White Angel." 8:00, 11:48 a. m., 2:58, 5:36, 9:04. Also Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." 10:30 a. m., 1:18, 4:44, 8:13.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:35, 6:55, 9:40, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Tarzan Escapes," starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Lohengrin," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Featuring Harold Kravitt and Dimitri Onofrei. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by the Russian pianist, Anis Dorfmann. 8:30.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT — County Concert Orchestra, Theodore L. Bailey, conducting. Mechanics Building, Charter Street. 8.

Other Events

UNITARIAN CLUB—Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, on "Activities of the Metropolitan District Commission." Hotel Somerset. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio Programs On Page 10

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New Hampshire Sets Stage For Big Year in Winter Sports

(Continued from Page 9)

Richard Taft trail on Cannon Mountain, where it has been suggested that an aerial tramway should be located.

The New Hampshire Highway Department is prepared to do its part in making traveling conditions for the winter sports enthusiasts more attractive. Only 10 years ago many points of the White Mountains, such as Franconia, Crawford, and Pinkham Notches were practically impassable through the long winter months.

At various points throughout the winter sports sections, the highway department has set up camps where highway workers await in readiness to clear the snow from the highways. People along the highways assist in the work by telephoning to headquarters to inform officials when the plow passes certain points, in order that the sectional highway head may be aware of the progress in opening up the roads.

Roads Sanded

When the roads have been plowed the work is only started. The ice situation must be taken care of. To do this the department expects to use in one section of the mountains 8000 cubic yards of sand treated with 150 tons of calcium chloride. Eighteen sanding machines will assist in the work.

The division, with headquarters at Littleton, has already erected 14 miles of "snow fence" to stop the snow from blowing in drifts onto highways. This division covers 240 miles of highway in the northern part of the State.

Further assistance is offered the winter motorists by the "night patrols" which cover all parts of the mountain highways every hour from six in the evening to six in the morning, even when the thermometer registers 10 degrees or more below zero.

Hotels Opening

More and more New Hampshire hotels and inns are remaining open each winter to accommodate winter sports enthusiasts. Many of the establishments are already forced to decline further reservations for many of the more popular dates of the winter sports season.

The Boston & Maine Railroad with its Snow Trains has played an important part in the development of the winter playground. Back in January, 1931, the Boston & Maine ran its first Snow Train which brought 197 passengers to Warner, N. H. From this small beginning the Snow Trains have carred a total of 63,629 passengers.

This year's plans of the railroad are much the most ambitious yet. Besides the numerous one-day trips to the winter sports centers, the Boston & Maine will operate week end Snow Trains to various popular spots for week end trips. The trains will leave the cities for the winter resorts on Saturdays with returns being on Sunday and in some cases on Monday. For those who can not get away on Sundays, the railroad is planning Saturday Snow Trains.

Spanish Loyalists To Address Meeting In Symphony Hall

The situation in Spain will be the subject of a meeting on Monday night, Dec. 14, at Symphony Hall, when three representatives of the Spanish Loyalist Government will speak. They will be Marcelino Domingo, former Minister of Education and president of the Left Republican party and one of the dominant figures in Spanish politics before the present government came into power; Senora Isabella de Palencia, newly apointed Spanish minister to Sweden, and well known in Europe as a writer, feminist and delegate to the League of Nations; and the Rev. Luis Sarasola, Franciscan writer and scholar.

The Rev. Clarence R. Skinner, D. D., dean of the Tufts School of Religion, will act as chairman, and Joseph Salerno of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will represent labor. The meeting has been arranged by the Greater Boston Command is affiliated with the North mitte to Aid Spanish Democracy, which has offices at 6 Byron street American Committee.

Farm Program Urged to Offset Rise in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 9—When the Massachusetts farmer pays his 1937 bills there probably will not be much more money left than there was this year. In spite of expected higher prices and greater demand for farm products, home economists at Massachusetts State College estimated today the net income available for each farm family during the coming year will be about the same or possibly less than in 1936 because of increased cost of supplies.

For this reason, they recommend that farmers continue a program of home production of food and fuel. Farm-raised food comprises about half the total value of food, they say, and since many foods needed for nutritionally superior diets can be produced at home, this program should be continued in 1937.

Some Price Rises Seen

Miss Grace Gerard, extension specialist in home accounts, said no marked change is expected in the price of clothing except perhaps for leather goods. A further rise in food prices is likely, while fuel, lighting, and house furnishings are expected to go upward.

"Co-operative purchasing and consumer protection movements will continue to gain momentum in 1937," she said, "because of the impetus gained from economic necessity during recent depression years.

Home Improvements

"Major home improvements probably will be made by some families during the first half of the year. In areas where electric lines are being extended to farm families, some of the income may go for wiring, electrical service and appliances.

"In 1937, as in other years, members of Massachusetts farm families will supplement farm incomes by working away from home. The trend seems to be toward more part-time work in industry. Receipts from tourist trade probably will be slightly higher."

Research Goes Into Big Voltages

General Electric

Physicists Examine Shivered Elm Stick

Dr. Karl B. McEachron and Assistant See Effect of Power-House Experiment

BANG

(Continued from Page 9)

quires a union of a cloud streamer with another streamer from the earth. To substantiate this belief, he has obtained unusual photographic evidence in the form of earth streamers from four to eight feet long which arise from the ground previous to the arrival of a "leader" from the clouds.

Streamers

"When the voltage in the cloud reaches a certain degree, a streamer starts toward the earth in a hesitating manner, asserts Mr. McEachron, becoming longer and longer after each stop. Progressing as a series of jumps, the sky streamer approaches the earth, which prepares to receive this stroke with open arms. Streamers begin to form on the earth's surface when the cloud streamer is but a few hundred feet away.

"The cloud streamer, traveling with a fractional part of the speed of light, connects with one of the earth's streamers, perhaps the longest, and then the strangest part of the whole phenomena takes place. The charges in the earth which were produced by induction from the cloud and the cloud streamer, begin to move up the channel formed by the union of both.

Counterpart

"The action of the air currents and the falling drops of water separates the charges in the cloud, which causes the flow of currents in the earth. This may later flow into the stroke channel, building up the stroke current.

"Really, then, the electrical counterpart of the cloud charges is in the earth. Although it is general belief that lightning does not strike twice in the same place, photographs show that it not only strikes once, but a dozen or more times, using the same path, within less than one second of time."

West End Declared Haven of Criminals

(Continued from Page 9)

han's flying unit continues to gather evidence and make arrests.

Councilor Fitzgerald declared this situation in Ward 3 has come about because there is no longer a police station in that area. He said the chief source of law enforcement there today is the police cruising car. He spoke highly of the efficiency and courageousness of the personnel of the crusing car department but added, "They can't give protection to the people of the West End formerly given by patrolmen," he said. "A police officer patroling his beat is quick to discover the presence of a person acting in a suspicious manner."

"The West End is a communoty of law abiding and hard-working people. The loss of Joy street station has brought an influx of desperate and vicious characters and hardly a night passes that some honest resident is not beaten and robbed."

The councilor said he was appealing to Commissioner Timilty to deal with this situation at the same time that he is concentrating on gambling resorts and clubs where patrons are served liquor after 1 a. m. He said the solution was reopening the police station closed two years ago during the Hultman regime, and suggested that if the commissioner could not establish a full division there, that at least, for the protection of residents, he create a night substation.

Grange Building Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9—Massachusetts State Grange has approved a proposal to build a Grange building to cost $15,000 to $20,000 at the Eastern States exposition. It will face Storrowton and harmonize with the colonial structures of that village.

Textile Union Chiefs To Push Federal Bill On Wages and Hours

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—General officers and divisional representatives of the United Textile Workers of America came here today to formulate their campaign for support of the national textile bill and other labor legislation.

Headed by Thomas McMahon, president of the union, they planned to discuss formation of legislative committees in each textile state. Through these they hope to gain backing for the textile bill which Representative Ellenbogen (D) of Pennsylvania has announced he would re-introduce in the next Congress. As introduced at the last session, the bill would set up a textile commission with authority to establish minimum wages for the industry based on a 35-hour week.

Its backers abandoned attempts to pass the bill late in the session when they agreed that the legislative jam, plus the Supreme Court's unfavorable decision on the Guffey Coal Act, made it impossible to get favorable consideration. They insisted, however, the Guffey decision had no direct bearing on the Ellenbogen bill, and that the two measures were entirely dissimilar.

Six divisional leaders of the U. T. W. A. union represented the silk, hosiery, dyers, woolen and worsted, synthetic rayon, and carpets and rugs divisions at the conference.

The union is a member of the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

City Credit Union Reports Good Year

(Continued from Page 9)

low income. Before there was such an organization, city employees were obliged, when they needed extra funds, to borrow from small loan companies, which in far too many cases turned out to be loan sharks.

As it functions, the union permits city employees to borrow up to $250 during the year at 6 per cent interest. Loans are made for a single year only. Proper safeguards, of course, are taken to establish the credit of the borrower.

The union also serves as a bank for city employees who are allowed to deposit up to a maximum of $1000, which draws compound interest at 5.25 per cent, paid quarterly. City employees may purchase shares of credit union stock on which interest is paid. Up to 1929 this rate was 6 per cent, but since then, and despite the lean years, has been increased to 8 per cent. One employee is not permitted to hold more than 100 shares of stock.

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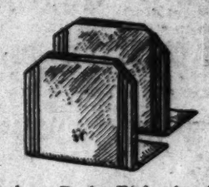

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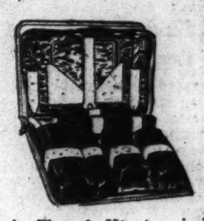

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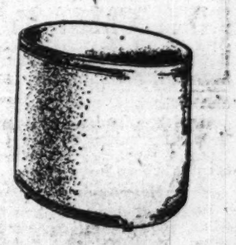

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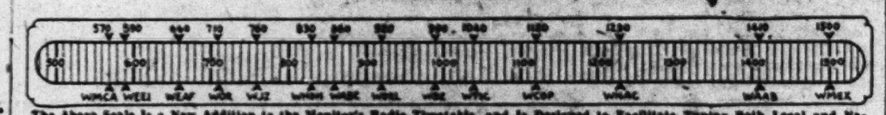
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

570kc-WEEI-526m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: talk	Musical program	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"The Funny Folk"
6:00 News: Sports Review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan: organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye": sketch	Dra 'matic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Bonke Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"The Band Parade"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:15			Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "The Shadow," sketch	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45 Henry King's Orchestra			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	"Professional Parade": variety program by unemployed professionals; Fred Allen, master of ceremonies; orch.	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15			Address by Lord Marley, "Developments in Europe"
9:30 "Come On, Let's Sing": from Boston Garden			Sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	National Association of Manufacturers dinner	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; quartet; orchestra	Sport program
10:15			Sport program
10:30 Talk, Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Winter Sport Show and Ski Carnival; speakers	Sport program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs			Jack Baker's Orchestra
11:00 Ridpath's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 "Quess Who?" program	Baby Rose Marie	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	George Harring Orchestra
11:30 "Quess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic science.

12:00 WORL (926m), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeil, master of ceremonies.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra concert.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress Musicale; Coolidge String Quartet and soloists in all-Brahms program.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WORL (926m), "The Monitor Views the News."

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News" direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; guest soloists; Command Appearance; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Town Where Nothing Happens," sketch.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt"; amateur song-writing contest.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert; Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "The Problems of Social Security"; Morris A. Linton; Frank Bane, executive director, Social Security Board.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Then and Now"; dramatizations; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; chorus; guest artists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Buenos Aires.

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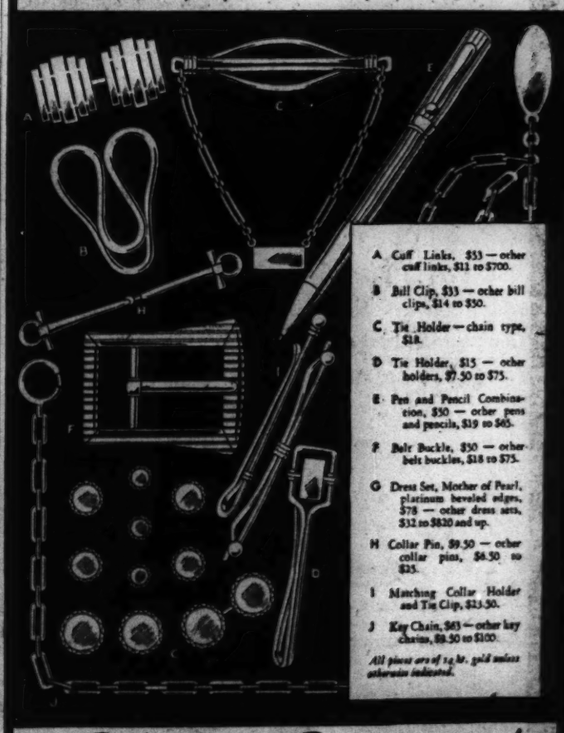

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Mayors in Most Bay State Cities Win Re-elections

Carrying each of the city's 27 precincts, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy was re-elected by a 3-to-1 vote yesterday, the outstanding victory in eight Massachusetts municipal elections.

By so doing Mayor Burgin shattered a long-established Quincy precedent and became the first mayor of that city to carry all its precincts which brought him 15,692 votes to former Mayor Thomas F. McGrath's 4824.

Mayor James E. McVann of Peabody won another term by the narrow margin of 58 votes. He defeated Councilor Joseph B. O'Keefe 4077 to 4019.

Eighty-four votes returned Mayor George E. Dalrymple to office in Haverhill. He polled 8874 votes to 8790 for State Senator Charles A. P. McAree. Mr. McAree indicated he would seek a recount.

Mayor William Johnson, running as an independent, failed to obtain re-election in North Adams. He was defeated by Dr. Francis J. O'Hara who was endorsed by the city's Republican and Democratic organizations. Dr. O'Hara received 3342, Johnson, 3275 and Fred Jeanfon, 1665.

What's Going On in the Arts

Karl Saxild

Harley Perkins continues to show at his gallery, 104 Revere Street, works by artists of this vicinity who have been excluded for the most part from local display for the independence of their methods. The current one consists of pictures by Karl Saxild.

Offhand, Mr. Saxild would be classified with the decorative, abstract painters who have descended from the Cubist clan. His pictures for the most part are painted in terms of a faceted surface or of flat monochrome areas of color, placed side by side or superimposed, and threaded with lines, mottled with dots, strewn with minute motives which sum up to a well-organized design, beautiful in color, impressive in pattern. Such imagery a few years ago was looked upon as something novel, audacious and casual, a flight from naturalism, an intentional evasion of the imitative ideal. Those who considered it a passing phase have abandoned it, or employed it in relation with some new departure, say in relation to decorative design in mural painting.

Mr. Saxild has apparently found this style adapted to his imagination, which is on the abstract side and is nourished by a first-rate craftsmanship and an indefatigable devotion to small though pertinent detail. Abstraction depends upon no likeness; it feeds on its own essence; it is judged in terms of its individual construction. Mr. Saxild's abstractions transmit to the onlooker a mood of sobriety, a feeling of solemnity. They have a quality which is detached, remote, timeless. Although abstract painters have renounced national barriers, Mr. Saxild's pictures do hark back to legends and moods which are peculiar to his Scandinavian background.

This spectator had the feeling about his pictures often experienced when confronting Persian pottery of the thirteenth century, or when seeing a Mayan relief from an ancient temple, or a painting on an Egyptian mummy case. Mr. Saxild has on the one hand excellent taste, comparable to that of craftsmen of high accomplishment, and on the other he has a quality which is to us very delectable, a hint of ingenuousness of childlike devotion to dots and wavy lines and tiny flourishes, all of which enrich the texture of his dignified themes, and make them eventful on closer observation.

Upstairs in Mr. Perkins's house-gallery there is an engaging array of small water colors and prints done by Oliver Chaffee, Agnes Weinrich and others whose works have been shown at this gallery. This small exhibition corresponds to the pre-holiday displays shown in galleries throughout the city.

D. A.

Apollo Club

The Apollo Club of Boston, a venerable institution now lustily singing its way through the sixty-third season of its honored existence,

By Maurice Seymour

Diana Gaylen

As Mitzi in "Blossom Time," at the Shubert

was able to describe last night's concert at Jordan Hall as its 307th. Frankly organized for the pleasure of its singing members and of the associate members who, with their guests, constitute its audiences, it has nevertheless not shrunk from severe discipline. Its performances have reached a surprisingly high average of technical excellence and, though many a "Sweet and Low" or "Pirate King" has welled tenderly or sternly boomed from its serried (and exclusively male) ranks, the club has also largely recognized the entertainment value of Palestrina and Bach, and in that spirit it has performed them and lesser eminences.

Last night's concert was perhaps not one of its best. The singers (excusably) took rather long to warm up; the music reached no distinguished heights until the end. But then, with Schubert's "Die Allmacht," in a version for chorus with tenor solo, organ, trumpets, trombone and tuba, heights were scaled indeed. This great song, with its grandeur and its noble lyricism, is one of the supreme experiences in music; within reason, one hardly cares how it is performed, provided it be performed. But last night it was well done—impressively and sensitively. The chorus and (despite occasional nasality) the tenor, George Boynton, dealt worthily with the music; and the brasses lent their brilliance to this superb proclamation. Dr. Stone's conducting, too, here deserved high praise.

The names of MacDowell, Protheroe, Chadwick, Hegar, Sullivan, to varying effect, were to be found upon the program. Mr. Converse had a "Laudate Dominum" (composed in 1906) in which good, resourceful musicianship and much triteness both could be discerned. The imminence of Christmas was heralded by three songs, of which "Christians, Hark!"—a French noël by Francisque Darcieux—was the most interesting.

Some pianoforte solos were played, with remarkable technical fluency and security, as well as with sensitive and restrained musicianship, by Hervey Rainville, a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Most pleasing in Chopin's D flat Nocturne, in which his tone was beautifully modulated and his phrasing admirable, he was excellent also in the B minor Scherzo (whose wide "skips" are embarrassing to competent pianists who are not handicapped by loss of sight), and in Rachmaninoff's G sharp minor Prelude. In Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, however, though its technical difficulties were child's play to him, Mr. Rainville was stylistically rather stiff and angular. Schumann's first "Phantasiestück" was added as an encore.

A good-sized audience rewarded soloists, chorus and conductor with hearty applause. S. S.

"Aïda"

Verdi's "Aïda" was presented last night at the Boston Opera House by the San Carlo Opera Company, with the following cast: Aïda, Bianca Saroya; Amneris, Coe Glade; Rhadames, Aroldo Lindi; Amonasro, Mostyn Thomas; Ramfis, Harold Kravitt; King, Natale Cervi; Messenger, Francesco Curci; Priestess, Charlotte Bruno. Carlo Peroni conducted.

This was a spirited performance. Mr. Peroni, using no score, kept his forces moving, with remarkably satisfying results so far as general ensemble was concerned. Even he was powerless to endow his singers with histrionic ability, and if Rhadames showed no great fervor in his acting, it was not the fault of one of the most comely Aïdas we have seen in a long time. For once, at least, we could readily understand the infatuation of the Egyptian captain, and the jealousy of Amneris.

Vocally, the honors went to Miss Saroya and Miss Glade, although the voice of the latter is hardly powerful enough for the choral episodes. Miss Glade supplemented it last night with some very good acting, which made the part convincing and won the approval of the house. Miss Saroya was a bit stiff, but perhaps one should not expect over much from individual members of a company which exhibits as many fine virtues as this one. The pageantry was well sustained, the costumes fresh, colorful and in good taste and the dances were excellent—sometimes both dramatic and startling, as in Act 2 when the pair of solo dancers were completely gilded, and carried conventionalized cymbals. A performance which merited a full house, and which won for the company spontaneous and enthusiastic applause, both during the acts and at the conclusion of each act and separate scene. G. M. S.

Cunard Line Opens New Home

Another trans-Atlantic passenger carrier has abandoned what was once "the" shipping center of Boston, bowed to the march of modern progress, shifted its headquarters from State street to Boylston street. The Cunard White Star, Ltd., which has had passenger offices on State street for more than half a century, today threw open the doors of its new home at 393 Boylston street—and went modern.

Oldest trans-Atlantic steamship company to maintain regular service—started in 1840—the Cunard Line adopted the modern trend of ocean lines by moving to the Back Bay, had special quarters built embracing ultramodernistic technique in fabrication and decoration.

The move leaves the State street area with only three major passenger lines, the Anchor, American Export Lines, and Furness Lines. Not long ago, the population of State street was distinctly nautical and ocean lines occupied block after block. But they came and went—the old Allan Line, White Star, Leyland, Red Star, Cunard, United States Lines, North German Lloyd, the old Warren Line, Holland-America Line, and Hamburg-American Line.

Mergers of companies, changes in personnel and the trek toward the new shipping center have punctuated the lapse of time in a constantly changing panorama as endless as the restless housewife that looks for a new tenement every spring.

But moving of the Cunard—a Boston institution—is likened to the uprooting of a great oak tree. For its entire history has been closely linked with Boston. The first Cunarder—the Britannia, arrived from Liverpool, via Halifax, in 1840 and for eight years, the port of Boston was the sole port of the Cunard Line in the United States.

New York was added to the company's schedule in 1848. But the regularity of the service to Boston and the weekly appearance of red-funneled Cunard ships in a link with the British Isles was considered of such great value to this port, that the company was credited with having made Boston "the hub of the universe"—a name that still clings to "the home of the bean and the cod."

For many years Boston was a terminal for regular service by this company until the restriction of immigration and changing world conditions brought about a situation in which Boston found itself a port of call.

But direct Boston service will be operated again by this componay, according to H. P. Borer, general passenger manager of the line, who came to Boston from New York, to attend opening of the new office, a pre-view of which was accorded steamship agents last evening.

Reservoir Safety Rule

The Soil Conservation Service says a "depth of double a season's evaporation loss" is a safe rule in constructing reservoirs or ponds for livestock.

N.H. Grange Head Calls for Reforms In Liquor Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9—Liquor conditions in New Hampshire were severely criticized yesterday by Arthur W. McDaniel, master of the New Hampshire State Grange, in his annual report to the organization.

Liquor conditions in the state are "getting worse," he declared, with the drunken driver an increasing menace, and with state, county, and town governments "spending $5 for what the beer does, for every dollar of revenue taken in from it."

Mr. McDaniel suggested that the state Grange call for the setting aside of all revenue from state liquor stores and beer privileges, to become a special fund "to pay for the damages caused by their use."

The Grange head also suggested that liquor be ruled out of every eating place in the state. He declared beer establishments "one of the greatest sources of trouble for the police of our cities."

Mr. McDaniel declared himself in favor of a state "pay-as-you-go" policy; the creation of a state police system; a juvenile court and probation system; continuation and possible increased aid for Class 5 highways from gas tax money; more use of the federal soil conservation program, and special courses in all public schools and institutions in the state, that will teach better citizenship and the evil effects of alcoholic beverages and narcotics."

Gillis Vents Spite On the Telephones

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—City Hall employees wondered today whether Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis would rip out any more telephones. Angered yesterday when he learned J. M. Toomey, janitor in the New England Telephone Company building, had been elected to the City Council, the Mayor ranked out two telephones. Then, he loudly asserted he would remove all telephones unless the telephone company ordered Mr. Toomey to quit the council.

On his way home Mayor Gillis suggested he might even have his home telephone removed if he could obtain Mrs. Gillis' permission. The off-year election results upset the Mayor. Only one of the five council candidates he backed was elected.

Site of Rose Festival

The annual Santa Clara county, California, rose festival is held between two lines of trees planted by Spaniards in 1777.

Pilidge Guvedge and Paklave Ticklers to Armenian Palate

A reporter from The Christian Science Monitor sought out six typical foreign restaurants in Boston, as nearly native in character as possible. They turned out to be Greek, Swedish, Armenian, Russian, Chinese and Italian. They are described in a series of six articles, of which this is the third.

The reporter thought at once of the far-famed hospitality of the Golden Horn, of minarets gleaming on the shore of the Bosporus and of the cozy seclusion of the shuttered Turkish houses on the streets of Constantinople—even before he could become seated—after entering the half hidden doorway at 69 Caver street.

Perhaps it was the little red lights with the tassel in the shape of a Turkish fez, perhaps it was just the cozy home atmosphere of the place itself (quite different from the usual restaurant), or maybe the quiet interest the proprietor took in you the minute you stepped through the door—but it was there.

The first dish selected from among the tempting viands served in the homeland of the most persecuted of people—was chicken soup with rice and egg sauce.

The next dish was a little more difficult to choose as the menu was very tempting. First on the list was "Shish Kebab," a famous Armenian dish made of lamb barbecued over hickory embers. It was described as "the dish that made eastern cooking famous."

Following that was "Pilidge Guvedge," which turned out to be tender broilers buried in succulent steamed and buttered rice. "Fit for a king" was the inscription on the menu. "Pilaff" was next.

Tenderloin of beef was listed, as was "Lokma," which is a dough dumpling kneaded in egg, puffed and ballooned and served "with a whisper of rose water." A notation underneath says "you can eat dozens of them." It is a gross understatement. It seems you can eat millions of them. It is the rose water that does the trick—one can get dumplings every day.

As the neat little owner, Coco Salagian, explained, "It is only a touch oftentimes that makes Armenian food any different from many other kinds—but what a touch."

Next the reporter decided to indulge in a little "Ehmek Kadaif." It was a good guess, for it turned out to be the exact opposite of what the name sounded like. It was bread soaked in honey and garnished with a heavy sweet cream, something like our hard sauces. It was rich, needless to say, but one could eat a lot before stopping—especially if one has a bit of a sweet tooth.

"Madsoun" was tried next—this proved to be boiled milk and was too sour for this reporter—and so was turned down without being finished—which seemed hardly fair because it looked so good. Then came the inevitable "Paklave" which is always served in an Armenian restaurant—they must still have Paklave. Paklave is made of dough, eggs, butter, walnuts and sugar syrup. "Mr. Cocos," as everyone calls the proprietor, says "'tis a dream" and that only about one third describes it. 'Tis one of those dreams you hear about but so seldom experience. A really top-notch dessert.

A favorite Armenian dish which was not available on account of the recent extreme cold was "stuffed muscles." Pine nuts, raisins, onions and rice usually constitute the stuffing.

Mr. Salagian, or "Mr. Cocos," calls his interesting little restaurant the "Ararat Cafe." He came to Boston 40 years ago. "It is more like a large family than a little business," he says, "for I have made many friends and they make this place their 'second' home,—a great many of them call me 'Pop.'"

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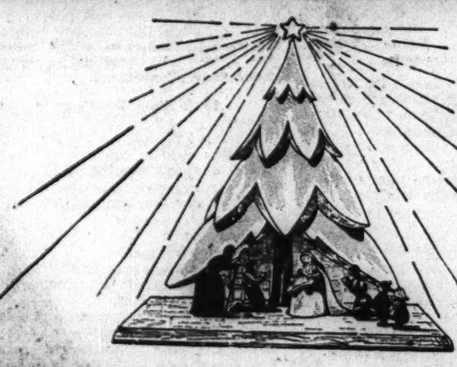

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Traditional Foods Greet Yuletide Gatherings

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cast in Festive Holiday Mold

Are Star Buns, Yuletide Rolls and Flaming Christmas Puddings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Breads that are typical of the holidays originate in old, old recipes, but each year, when the festive season approaches, they are hailed with a new welcome. Certain breads are traditionally associated with Christmas, and these recipes are favorites of our friends with whom we share an old Yuletide custom of open house.

Orange Bread

Heat to lukewarm
1 cup orange juice.
Add
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1 yeast cake.
Add
3 cups sifted flour and beat well.
Let rise until double in bulk.
Put ½ cup flour on board and knead this in with
½ cup candied orange peel. Shape into loaf. Let rise until light. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 or 40 minutes.

Fruit Bread

Sift
1½ cups flour
5 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon soda. Add
¼ cup graham flour and
½ cup brown sugar. Mix in
1½ cups chopped dates and
¾ cup chopped nuts. Add
1½ cups milk to
¼ cup dark molasses and mix thoroughly with dry ingredients. Oil three 12 ounce baking powder tin and fill ⅔ full. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F) about 45 minutes or until well baked. One cup of chopped seeded raisins or prunes may be used instead of dates.

Basic Sweet Dough

(Sponge Method—3 Hours)—1¼ Dozen Rolls

From
4 tablespoons sugar take
2 tablespoons and add to
1 cup scalded milk. When lukewarm, add
1 cake compressed yeast softened in a small quantity of the liquid.
From
4 cups of flour take
1½ cups—add and beat until perfectly smooth. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Add
1 beaten egg
1 teaspoon salt and the remaining sugar creamed with
4 tablespoons butter. Gradually add enough flour to make a moderately stiff dough. Knead until smooth and elastic. Brush top with butter and place in an oiled bowl. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Roll, shape as desired and place in an oiled pan to double in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 15 minutes for small rolls; 15 to 20 minutes for larger rolls. When the rolls are baked, brush with melted butter.

Fig Bread

Use Basic Sweet Dough, adding ½ cup chopped nuts and ½ cup chopped figs with the egg. When light, shape in a loaf and place in an oiled loaf pan to rise. Bake as white bread.

Star Buns

Roll Basic Sweet Dough to ½-inch thickness and cut with a star cutter. Garnish with cinnamon candies or sprinkle with caraway seeds. Let rise. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

Yuletide Rolls

Shape Basic Sweet Dough into biscuits. Place on a baking sheet and let rise until double in bulk. Mix ½ cup cold prune pulp with ¼ cup sugar and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Press down centers of rolls and place a teaspoon of prune mixture in depression. Top with candied cherry. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

Christmas Rolls

Use Basic Sweet Dough. When rolls are done, brush tops with diluted egg white, sprinkle with sugar, chopped pistachio nuts and chopped candied cherries. Return to oven one to two minutes to soften sugar.

Christmas Wreath Bread

Divide one recipe of Basic Sweet Dough into two portions after the second rising. Roll to ¼ inch thickness, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and chopped nuts, if desired. Roll as for jelly roll and join ends to form a circle on an oiled baking sheet. With scissors cut two-thirds of the way through toward bottom, at two-inch intervals, placing the cut section each time flat on the tin. Cover and let rise in a warm place until light, ½ hour. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until golden brown, about 20 minutes. Brush over with icing of confectioners' sugar and hot water. Decorate with wreath of angelica and cinnamon candies.

Cinnamon and Nut Tea-Cake

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder. Work in
¼ cup fat and add
1 egg beaten with
¾ cup milk. Turn into an oiled loaf pan and make slight depressions in which to place
¼ cup broken nut meats. Pour over
¼ cup melted butter and sprinkle evenly with
½ cup sugar and
1 teaspoon cinnamon mixed together. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. 8 inch loaf.

Cranberry Tea Muffins

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
5 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar and
¾ teaspoon salt. Lightly mix in
1 cup quartered cranberries which have been combined with
¼ cup sugar. Mix
1 beaten egg
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted butter together and combine with dry ingredients. Fill oiled muffin tins two-thirds full. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 20 minutes for small muffins; 25 to 30 for large muffins. Twenty-four small muffins. Serve hot.

Many of us feel that the holidays wouldn't be complete without our traditional Plum Pudding! The years have brought us some interesting variations of the original Puddings of our forefathers and we have a few good ones that we should like to share.

We have never seen a person—young or old—who has not been entranced when a flaming pudding is brought to the festive table garnished with holly. The trick is simple: Invert the pudding from its mold onto a serving plate and in the center of the pudding make an indentation just large enough to embed a fluted metal candy cup (about an inch or less in diameter). If you have no empty candy boxes to rob, the cap of a ketchup bottle or other small metal containers will serve to hold a small amount of lemon or vanilla extract. Light the extract with a match just before the pudding is carried to the table. The result is a perfect finishing touch to a holiday meal.

Rich Plum Pudding

Soak
1 lb. seeded raisins
¼ lb. figs
½ cup chopped candied peels in
½ cup fruit juices overnight. Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon cinnamon and
½ teaspoon nutmeg. Mix flour with
1 cup suet (chopped)
1½ cups soft bread crumbs and add it to the fruit with
½ cup almonds (chopped). Then add
1 cup molasses combined with
½ cup sugar
1 cup strawberry jam and
3 eggs (beaten). Fill buttered molds two-thirds full. Steam five to eight hours, depending on size. Four pounds.

Molasses Pudding

Sift
1¾ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Lightly mix in
1 cup of raisins (washed and dried). Combine
3 tablespoons butter (melted)
⅓ cup molasses
½ cup milk. Add dry ingredients and beat until well blended. Fill a buttered mold ⅔ full. Steam 2½ hours. Serve with Golden Sauce. Six servings.

Ginger Fig Pudding

Sift
¾ cup flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ tablespoon ginger. Lightly mix in
1 cup whole wheat flour. Beat
1 egg slightly, add
½ cup honey
¼ cup fat (melted)
½ cup figs (chopped). When well blended, add dry ingredients and
½ cup hot milk alternately. Beat thoroughly and fill a buttered mold ⅔ full. Steam 3 hours. Serve with Lemon Sauce.

Lemon Sauce

Combine
½ cup granulated sugar with
1 tablespoon cornstarch and add
1 cup boiling water gradually, while stirring constantly. Boil six minutes, then remove from heat and add
3 tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons lemon juice—pinch of salt and a dash of nutmeg. Serves six.

Golden Sauce

Boil
1 cup granulated sugar and
⅓ cup water to 238° F. or until a little of the mixture dropped in cold water forms a soft ball. Pour this sirup over
2 egg yolks beaten until thick with a hand beater or an electric beater at high speed. Continue beating until creamy. When cold add
2 teaspoons vanilla extract and
1 cup heavy cream (whipped). Beat until thick and fluffy. Serves six.

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The Season's Greetings—Giving Smiles and Friendliness Along With Presents

Gift giving is fun at any season—in fact, so much fun that perhaps it should be spread along throughout the entire year. Christmas, however, seems to have a corner on it at present, with everybody in the family sharing in it. Judging from the toys and animals on the wrappings, this young citizen is acting as messenger for presents she herself is giving. One look at her and it is easy to say that along with her presents, which we hope she has had a large share in planning and even making, she is giving also of her own sweetness.

What Kind of Girl Is Wanted?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mothers who are doing their utmost to give their daughters a background composed of wholesome training and gracious influences will find interest and encouragement in the words of an employer when he sent for a girl recently to fill a new position in his office.

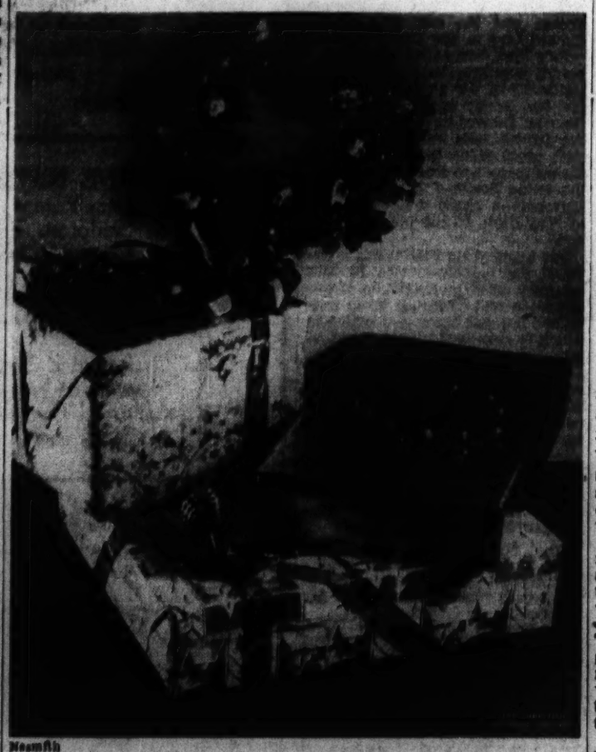
"We want a girl with a good home background," he said. "We can teach her the routine of the office and the requirements of her position, but she must be a girl of high standards and good character, the kind of girl who shows she has been well brought up by a good father and mother."

A woman who held a responsible position with several girls under her, gave the reasons that guided her choice of assistants. "In a few minutes' talk with a girl I receive a definite impression of her background," she asserted. "With very few questions I know what kind of home she comes from, and by that I do not mean its material possessions, but rather that intangible something that the girl brings with her, that is part of the environment and atmosphere surrounding her. If a girl has been brought up in a home where she has been taught to be honest, courteous and trustworthy, it shows in the way she moves and talks, in the expression of her face and in her manner. The way she answers my inquiries, the way she meets other people and her instinctive reactions to a new situation tells me more than her actual replies in the interview."

"It may be an old-fashioned word, but we still prefer the 'nice' girl," said another employer. "Machinery and modern methods have not changed the basic requirements for a girl of good character and sound home training. She must be efficient in her particular line, of course, but of two girls having the same ability we would choose the one who had all the evidences of being what we used to call a 'lady,' who was neat and modest in her dress and manner, deferential to older people, courteous in her contacts with everyone from the elevator boy to the president, and thoughtful of the rights of others. In fact, we still admire and need the same old-fashioned virtues of honesty, politeness, kindness and uprightness."

"If a girl has had a good home the chances are that she will be honest, loyal, conscientious and willing to work," said a woman executive. "She will be agreeable with men, but attend to her own affairs and let them do the same, which is a decided asset in our office. She will not be cocksure or self-willed. That attitude lost a girl her position only recently, just as another employee was asked to leave because she slighted her work. Receiving instructions cheerfully, bearing responsibilities faithfully and co-operating in our efforts to maintain good standards in our office will help a girl more speedily to success. If she has been used to high standards at home, we are assured that she will be morally strong, mentally alert and spiritually responsive. We depend on a girl's ability to do her work well, but it is her character that makes her most valuable in any position."

L. L. R.



Nesmith

Gift Packages in Holiday Wrappings

One of the pretty customs that have grown up in connection with Christmas is the habit of wrapping the package so attractively that it is in itself a very gift to look at. Bright, printed papers in all sorts of jolly designs, ribbons of many styles, seals for every idea, are available at various prices. A little ingenuity and a good deal of artistic ability can bring about a most festive result. The packages shown here are gay with colored cellophane ribbon tied in decorative bows and further emphasized by small wreaths or Christmas-tree ornaments.

Australian Woman Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

The announcement which was received in time for the opening of the Annual Conference of the National Council of Women of Victoria that the president, Mrs. I. H. Moss, had been appointed a vice-president of the International Council of Women was a great stimulus to the large number of delegates present.

It is the first time that an Australian has been appointed to office in the International Council Executive. Mrs. I. H. Moss had been nominated from both Australia and Great Britain. The international body has now shown that it was considered advisable that Australia should be represented on the executive.

At the opening session of the conference Lady Huntingfield, wife of the Governor of Victoria, described the members of the N. C. W. as women who are serving humanity in quiet and unostentatious ways with efficiency and devotion to the general good. "The best wish for us all is that we should be judged by our achievements, not as men or women, but as citizens."

The Victoria Teachers' Union was represented by Miss H. Gilbert who said that visual education in schools through the medium of the cinema was the most important factor in education reforms of recent years. To be successful it must be an integral and regular part of the curriculum. Tests had proved that visual education assisted in sustained effort and stimulated original thinking.

Several other conferences held recently in Melbourne denote an increase of interest and knowledge of similar movements throughout the world. The widening by links of international co-operation and promoting the exchange of ideas between the old world and the new, are helping to promote friendship among women throughout the nations, and tending toward peaceful understanding of one another's problems.

Through the Editor's Window

Taking Executive Work in Our Stride

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Deliver me from the Woman Executive!" exclaimed the highly able man-in-charge-of-a-department who had been placed on my left at dinner. His conviction was unmistakable. "You sound as if you have had a bad time about one," I replied sympathetically. "What seems to be the matter with them?" Although I confess I had a fairly good idea of what he was thinking. I had had one or two bad times with the species myself.

"Of course I don't mean all of them," he amended (and I thanked him for his chivalrous afterthought). "But I don't see why a clever, otherwise attractive woman, the moment she bags a position of authority, should think she has to parade her superiority over her subordinates and demand that everyone kow-tow to her. They are unfair to those working for them, begrudging praise, quick to criticize, and they keep everyone on tenterhooks. One woman executive I know had her girls so strung up trying to please her that they spent their spare cash buying flowers and presents, their spare time writing her notes and a good share of what wasn't their spare energy weeping over her insults. I swear I am not prejudiced," he exploded.

We studied each other a moment; then we both laughed.

* * *

"Only it really isn't a bit funny," I reminded him severely. "I worked for one like that myself once, and if I had not escaped into another job I would have been fired under some pretense for lack of the flowers and notes. It is only fair, though, to point out that in their way some men executives, more than a few, demand their own kind of kow-towing. Furthermore, I know of some fine women executives, able, generous, fair and charming. I also know of a goodly number of women who are executives in all but the name and the glory, without whom the men whose work they so quietly and efficiently help to fruition, would not have the reputation of worth they enjoy."

He had a point, though. I once knew a woman who socially was interesting, adaptable, and ready enough to make herself pleasant. But when she entered her office a ramrod seemed to run up her back. Her voice became hard, her manner brusque. She scattered subordinates on minor errands like leaves before an autumn whirlwind. Her idea of making business adjustments seemed to be to reduce "opponents" to ashes. Yet she had a great deal of training and ability.

* * *

Sometimes, when watching a brilliant, efficient woman who carries her executive job in some such way as this, I get the impression that the woman is acting a part. She is merely reading her lines in a play. Business is a world in which she has never thoroughly felt at home, and the executive position in which she has been cast is a made-up setting, a lot of stage scenery to her, in which she must do this and that to achieve an atmosphere—cold, hard, autocratic—which is what she thinks an executive's atmosphere should be like, and not the real thing at all. I feel that if she could take off her player's mask she would find that she was simply a bit overawed with the size of the part she had to play, and would see therefore that she had "laid it on" rather thickly in order to be sure of making a proper impression on the audience.

I also know a woman who somehow does wonders with every girl who works under her. She inspires them to measure up to their capabilities, to see the minor job as of major importance in the work of the firm, to improve themselves by studying and reading, to save money and choose their recreation and their friends with greater care. This woman is herself unfailingly sweet, generous, and loyal. She is firm and the girls know it, for her standards are high; but she is fair, and somehow inspires rather than demands their response to her concept of what should be done.

Other women, hundreds, have proved themselves unusually able executives—but in every case they have remained themselves. They wear no brusque borrowed airs and don no stage masks. They unfailingly, too, meet their work with quiet enthusiasm and wholesome humor. Dignity they achieve not by an intense "business" manner, but by a genuine respect for the work and for those who take part in the work with them.

* * *

Of course, the problems and overcomings of the woman executive are not confined to a few positions in the business world. The club chairman in charge of a committee, the Junior League member supervising a charity event, the bride giving orders to her household employees, all have in essence somewhat similar problems.

It is doubtless true that we need to learn to take executive jobs in our stride. And the many who do so must be increased to more. For it is by sheer numbers and abilities, only, that we can eradicate in the minds of both men and women—employees and executives—the temptation to wish to be "delivered from the woman executive."

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Just Roads

I CAN think of nothing more fascinating than roads. Any road, all roads. Except perhaps those new-made highways that have been pushed straight ahead, wide, smooth and bleak, relentlessly thrusting forward up hill and down, serving only as the quickest way of getting from one center of population to another. Like the old Roman roads, which they resemble in more ways than one, these are mere conveniences for locomotion and possess none of the provocative qualities that lurk in less mechanized by-ways.

The roads I long to know about are those that amble from farm to farm, jog around a hill to take in a neighbor, and converge at meeting-houses, mills, bridges, and old fording-places. These are the roads that make one eager to know why, when, and how they were made, the circumstances that turned them this way instead of that, and the long-forgotten reasons for the quaint names they bear. I cannot remember a time when I was not bitten with curiosity about such matters.

* * *

FOR ONE THING, I never can make up my mind whether, in the majority of cases, the road or the settlers came first. If settlers had built their cabins along a trail, they demanded a road. If a road was made, settlers took up the land that bordered it. The puzzle is as baffling as that of the priority of the hen and the egg.

There is that matter of the grist mill. Some chroniclers insist that the location of the mill for grinding the settlers' corn had as much to do with the placing of villages as any other one circumstance in the early development of the country. There is the case of Our Town, which grew up around a mill site granted by the General Court to Captain Cooke. Given a mill, there had to be a way to get to it. So, in time, a road was built from Watertown and one from Woburn, both of which met the road from Cambridge to Concord near the mill. Families settled along those roads and at their confluence, and the village of Menotomy came into being

* * *

CERTAIN IT IS that, in America, the earliest roads of the white men were water. The first-comers built their little villages along the seaboard and the larger rivers. They traveled from one settlement to another by boat. In a little while they linked the villages together by roads, and the roads, too, followed the waterways. As for roads that struck inland, they at first coincided with the ancient Indian trails. The Bay Path, which the white men followed from Massachusetts bay to the Connecticut river was a trail that Indian moccasins had worn deep through generations. Today a motorist can drive over wide paved roads that pass along portions of that ancient trail. The same thing is true of familiar streets in towns and cities. Does it mean nothing to a suburbanite that the elm-shaded avenue on which he lives, and along which he drives his car, was first beaten out by the feet of Indians going from wigwams to their fishing-place? Is it hard, now, to see those coppery shapes threading the woods? To do that, one must sit in his garden in early evening, when everyone else has gone indoors for dinner and the street is empty. A hedge of tall, pointed evergreens shuts out the surrounding houses, and apple trees make a screen of interlacing branches, so that it is barely possible to catch a glimpse of the street; but, during that glimpse, a slim brown figure moves swiftly by. It may be a Boy Scout going early to a Troop meeting, but I am not unwilling to play with the fancy that it might be one of Sagamore John's braves carrying home a good meal.

* * *

SINCE I FIND roads and their individual histories so fascinating, it naturally follows that road-maps hold me enchanted. All kinds of maps are irresistible. The fashion that book publishers have nowadays of lining the covers, back and front, with maps to show the places mentioned in the text is the surest way to my small book allowance. Better still are old maps, and best of all are those priceless plans worked out by tireless searchers among old deeds that show the original land grants in a town and the first roads. We who study them with so much delight owe a debt of gratitude to the painstaking men and women who did the work, but they have already got their reward in the doing. That is the occupation I choose for my second hundred years.

I have just been looking at two such plans. From one of them, I learned about the Indian origin of a street I often travel; and about the humble birth of one of the town's principal thoroughfares, which in the beginning was simple Driver's Lane, along which the farmers' boys drove their respective little herds to the common pasture.

The other is a copy of Annie Haven Thwing's drawing of the town of Boston before 1645, showing the streets mentioned in the Book of Possessions.

As I read the old street names, marked here and in Captain Bonner's map of 1722, I cannot help feeling that the city has lost flavor with the disuse of the early names. The flavor of Cow Lane and Mackerel Lane may be open to mirth, but Pudding Lane, Orange Tree Lane, and Sun Court with Moon Street hard by have an old-fashioned charm. Besides that, such names were indigenous and sprung from folk-use.

* * *

FOR ROAD MAPS on a larger scale which show the network of highways that cover a wide area, my friend Stasia has just told me of a new use. Besides consulting them for the ordinary purpose of finding out how to get to a desired destination, Stasia makes them the guide to purely imaginary adventures. She calmly says to herself, and sometimes to anyone within hearing, that she may go to Florida next month—or to Texas, or Quebec, or Zenith. She acquires the appropriate maps and plans her route, just what towns she will pass through, where she will stay at night, the length of time she will be on the way, and, best of all, the sight-seeing détours that she will make. Then does she go? Oh no. At least, not often. And does she mind? No, apparently not. Other people do sometimes. They say: "Why, I thought you were going to Florida!" And she cheerfully says: "Oh, did you?"

The surprising thing about all this is that Stasia is not a dreamer but, instead, one of those practical women who can drive a car or a nail with accuracy and control any emergency. But, with a road-map in her hand, she is all set for Utopia.

* * *

ALMOST ANY DAY in the road-building season, we can see road-history in the making. With the paraphernalia of steam-shovels, tractors, and mixers, it is history quite different from that of the time when the able-bodied men of a town each gave his quota of work on the roads, and a road-scraper was the most complicated piece of machinery used. That kind of work, with heated town-meetings and colonial legislation, the devotion of nameless surveyors, the faithfulness of post-riders and the fortitude of immigrants on march, the tread of uncountable hob-nailed boots and moccasins, John Smith building his cabin in the primeval forest and insisting that the town make a road to his door—these are elements that made the roads. But the exact details, with their attendant scraps of human history about specific bits of road, are unrecoverable. They are unrecorded and lost to memory. I look and look, and ask and long to know, but I can never find out.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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GARRISON CHURCH AT POTSDAM IN WINTER: *A Painting by Philipp Franck*

IN THE German section of the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, held in 1936, was this winter scene by the German artist, Philipp Franck. If the location of this outdoor scene were not designated, Potsdam, it might be somewhat perplexing to the spectator to decide from just what country this picture had come. For there are painters in any European country today, or in America for that matter, who might depict a wintry scene in precisely this manner.

Philipp Franck has portrayed the snow-covered street, the snow-laden trees and rooftops in the summary Impressionistic manner, which aims to convey a transitory, fleeting effect. Tree forms, shapes of buildings are indicated in regard to general shape. The boughs and branches make an agreeable line tracery through which the rest of the scene is perceived. Contrasts of dark against light are especially prominent in snow scenes, in which an artist may take advantage of this picturesque foil.

DOROTHY ADLOW

White Eclipse

I woke
to a white world—
lane, fence, field and woodland
invisible in full morning
sunlight!

IRENE STANLEY

Morning Glory

Winter sunshine
Slants caressingly,
Golden with loveliness,
Across the purple of
michaelmas daisies,
And amethystine jewels
glance
Carven by the sun's rays,
Through the exquisite
cut glass
Of their holder.

MABEL A. BEEKEN

A Castle in Scania

FERTILE rolling plains of wheat; long farmhouses, not of red or brown logs but with whitewashed half-timbered walls and thatched roofs built around a courtyard; castles and chateaux, not of wood but of stone, with towers and turrets; parks and formal gardens; windmills whose canvas-covered sails turn against the sky; churches whose tall narrow stepped gables bear no kinship to the pomegranate towers of the north—thus Scania proudly displays her beauties—Scania, the oldest and richest and the southernmost province of all Sweden!

History commenced long ago in Scania. Probably those who were to be Sweden's earliest inhabitants entered the country through this region. Burial mounds reveal that ancestors of the present-day Scanians tilled the soil more than ten thousand years ago, and because of them the Romans gave the name of Scandinavia to the whole northern peninsula, including what is now Sweden, Norway, and the adjacent islands. Not only its distinction in terrain, but its distinction in culture and architecture—due to its long attachment to Denmark, severed only in 1658—make this province unique. Her artists never tire of painting her open sweeping meadows, set off by a distant windmill or by a row of poplars. Her farmers were prosperous and have been so for generations; her great landowners live sumptuously.

That this province should boast supremacy in agriculture is to be expected from its soil, its contour, and its climate. But that it should also be dignified by manor houses and castles of medieval significance is a matter of surprise to those foreigners who expect Sweden to be entirely populated by peasants.

The great estates vary from country mansions—their two wings enclosing a gravelled court, and their gardens, fields, barns, and tenant cottages scattered informally far and near—to castles aristocratic and stately.

Scania is thickly dotted with these ancestral seats, but there is none whose sixteenth-century features have been more lovingly preserved or intelligently restored than Castle Torup. To enter its courtyard, enclosed on four sides by tower-topped walls, is like opening the covers of a book which deals with knights, armoured upon armoured chargers, and ladies with pointed head-dresses and pearl-embroidered sleeves. To pass over its threshold into its many rooms is like turning the pages of that book. There is a flagged hall whose walls glow with portraits and with volumes in tooled and gilded leather. There are salons opening out of salons, some formal in their long vistas of costly furnishings, suggesting that ceremonial has always been honoured here. Others smaller, more intimate, with cut flowers, photographs in silver frames, bits of bronze and marble and tentative models in plaster, current magazines and books in half a dozen tongues, with a tea-table by a window or an opened writing-desk, reveal that the castle is still lived in, still loved, still dispensing hospitality, still opening its doors to royalty and, on certain occasions, to the public.

Castle Torup, built four hundred years ago, expresses to perfection the quality which makes Sweden so refreshingly different from her exhausted European neighbors. The centuries overlay each other in rich accretion, but that accretion is still deepening, untainted by decay. It is not a museum but a home—a word which, in this country, whether applied to a chateau or a cottage, means a place which envelopes its household in comfort, livability, cheer, and affectionate care. Here, where wealth has made possible the collections of exquisite objets d'art, sentiment has woven the traditional Scanian textiles and has so used them that they blend perfectly with the elegant décor. It is the same in the gardens which surround the castle where native flowers are massed, and in the park where a statue by Carl Milles, instead of an imported marble, is given the place of honour. Intense love of native products, willing acceptance of the present—whether it be expressed in a mechanical contrivance or the work of a living artist—against a background of proudly preserved antiquity—this is what makes the castles and chateaux of Scania so inspiring. All is as it should be. A serene dignity bathes antique battlemented walls or less pretentious terraces and courtyards, but there is no melancholy for a grandeur that is past or artful imitation of it. That grandeur still exists and still extends through the generations.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Sweden, The Land and the People." (New York: Viking.)

Stars

Mankind has known a quick delight
In stars that burn across the night—
Arcturus, Betelgeuse, Antares—
Setting their white and crimson flares
At dusk along the curves of space
To meet the rapt and lifted face
Of him who stares into the sky
To watch the planets coursing by.

Whoever fares in northern nations
Finds the same steadfast constellations
In all their skies: above a strange
Town by an eastern mountain range
Orion strides the sky; he pulls
The Dog Star after him where gulls
Wheel above Lake Louise to see
The same stars pooled in Galilee.

LEONA AMES HILL

Jämvikt

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VEM har väl icke längtat efter den härliga egenskap, som kallas jämvikt? Och den som i någon mån äger den, önskar han sig ej mer därav? Vilken beundran framkallar icke denna egenskap, när vi se den uttryckt hos andra! Hur väsentlig är den icke för en helgjuten karaktär!

Det engelska ordet för jämvikt [*poise*] kommer från ett latinskt ord, som betyder "att väga" och har blivit definierat såsom "ett tillstånd balanserat av lika vikter eller krafter . . . jämviktsläge; stabilitet". Helt visst bör envar allvarligt åstunda detta lugna, upplysta sinnestillstånd, som rätt uppskattar förhållanden och omständigheter och leder till ett rättvist och ärligt omdöme.

Härvidlag är Kristen Vetenskap av oskattbart värde för dem som studera denna Vetenskap, ty den visar oss icke endast vad verklig jämvikt är, utan även hur den kan vinnas och bibehållas. Denna Vetenskap lär, att Gud är det enda, oändliga Sinnet, den ende skaparen, upphovet till och bevararen av allt som är verkligt, faktiskt eller sant. Han är källan till allt som har verklig tillvaro. Hans skapelse är den enda skapelse, som finnes eller kan finnas, ty intet har kommit till eller kan komma till, skilt från det enda skapande Sinnet. Gud är Fader till allt, och Hans skapelse eller uttryck måste med nödvändighet manifestera Honom. Enligt Skriften är människan skapad till Guds avbild och till att vara Honom lik, och återspeglar eller ger uttryck åt Guds egenskaper. Hon är det fullkomliga barnet till en fullkomlig Fader.

Målet för en Christian Scientist [Kristen Vetenskapsman] är att ständigt hålla dessa andliga fakta för ögonen. Han lär snart, att emedan dessa eviga sanningar äro varats enda verkligheter, äro det ondas påståenden felaktiga och overkliga, som säga, att det finnes ett annat sinne, en annan skapelse eller någon tillvaro skild från Gud, det enda fullkomliga Sinnet. Kristen Vetenskap giver honom sålunda en osviklig norm för rättfärdigt tänkande, varigenom han kan väga eller pröva varje tanke, som visar sig vid dörren till hans mentala hem. Han har en oföränderlig måttstock, med vilken han kan skilja mellan det sanna och det falska, det verkliga och det overkliga, det som synes vara och det som verkligen är. När hans tanke sålunda bragts till jämvikt i den fundamentala Sanningen, blir han icke bedragen av felaktiga föreställningar, icke vilseledd av falska anspråk, icke oroad av falska suggestioner och ej heller vilseförd av felaktiga omdömen.

—På sid. 419 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, uppmanas vi att möta "varje ogynnsam omständighet såsom dess överman"—i sanning en mycket värdefull uppnåelse, som Kristen Vetenskap allena kan möjliggöra. Endast förståelsen av den fundamentala verkligheten sätter oss i stånd att uppnå detta önskvärda mål. När vi troget fasthålla vid varats oföränderliga verkligheter, det godas allhet, Sinnets enhet, Sanningens oövervinnelighet och Själens evigtvarande harmoni, bevisa vi, att det onda är ur stånd att rubba vår jämvikt, beröva oss vår frid eller minska vår glädje. Om vi känna oss oroade av något, kunna vi genast veta, att vi i föreställningen givit verklighet åt något overkligt, att vi hava trott på något, som icke är sant. Allt som Gud skapat är sant, harmoniskt, rätt och gott. Det finnes i Hans skapelse intet som kan oroa eller oreas. I Hans närvaro är "glädje till fyllest", och då vi förbliva i Honom, äro vår jämvikt, vårt lugn och vår stabilitet tryggade.

Omständigheter kunna icke i och av sig själva påverka oss. Det är vår inställning gentemot dem som bestämmer deras skenbara inflytande på oss. Om vi godtaga ogynnsamma förhållanden såsom verkliga, tyckas de inverka disharmoniskt på oss. Om vi veta, att de icke utgöra någon del av Guds plan och att de äro stridande mot Hans lag om vad som är gott och rätt, hava de ingen makt att skadligt påverka oss. En felaktig föreställning är maktlös i närvaro av andlig förståelse, och när felaktiga föreställningar tillbakavisas och förnekas, äga de icke makt att rubba vår jämvikt eller beröva oss någonting gott.

En Christian Scientist miste en gång sin plats, uppenbarligen i strid mot all rättvisa och rättrådighet. Sedan detta skett, beslöt hon att icke låta något agg eller någon bitterhet få insteg i sin tanke, utan i stället hålla den fylld av kärlek och vänlighet. Såsom en följd härav fick hon några dagar senare ett oväntat tillfälle att studera vidare i det yrke hon valt, och detta med alla utgifter frikostigt betalade.

Vi kunna alltid förbliva stilla och lugna i den fasta vetskapen, att vår "sköld är i Guds hand, han frälsar de rättsinniga" (Ps. 7:11). När vi vandra med Gud i den jämvikt, som kommer av ett sant fasthållande vid det goda, skall vår tro och förståelse bevisa sanningen av den välsignelserika lärdom Mrs. Eddy hänsyftar på i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 126), nämligen "att prövningar lyfta oss till den Själens upphöjdhet, som uppehåller oss och slutligen övervinner dem; och att sidprovet renar medan det tuktar".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Poise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not longed for that gracious quality called poise? Who, possessing it in a degree, does not desire more of it? What admiration it calls forth when we see it expressed in others! How essential it is to a well-rounded character!

"Poise" comes from the Latin word meaning "to weigh," and has been defined as the "state of being balanced by equal weight or power . . . equilibrium; stability." Surely everyone should earnestly desire that calm, enlightened state of mind which rightly evaluates conditions and circumstances, and leads to fair and honest judgment.

It is here that Christian Science is of inestimable value to its students, for it shows us not only what true poise is, but also how it can be attained and retained. This Science teaches that God is the one infinite Mind, the only creator, the author and supporter of all that is real, true, or actual. He is the source of all that has real being. His creation is the only creation there is, or can be, for nothing has come or can come into being apart from the one creative Mind. God is the Father of all, and His creation or expression necessarily manifests Him. According to the Scriptures, man is made in God's image and likeness, and reflects or images forth the qualities of God. He is the perfect child of a perfect Father.

The aim of the Christian Scientist is to keep these spiritual facts ever before him. He soon learns that because these eternal truths are the only verities of being, all the claims of evil that there is another mind, another creation, or any existence apart from God, the one perfect Mind, are false and unreal. Christian Science thus gives him an unfailing standard of righteous thinking, by means of which he can weigh or test every thought which presents itself at the door of his mental home. He has an unchanging criterion by which to discriminate between the true and the false, the real and the unreal, the seeming and the actual. When his thought is thus poised in basic Truth, false beliefs do not deceive him, false claims do not mislead him, false suggestions do not disconcert him, false judgments do not misguide him.

We are told on page 419 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy to "meet every adverse circumstance as its master"—truly a most worthy accomplishment, and one which Christian Science alone makes possible. Only an understanding of basic reality enables us to attain this desirable goal. As we cling steadfastly to the unchanging realities of being, the allness of good, the oneness of Mind, the invincibility of Truth, the everlasting harmony of Soul, we prove that evil is powerless to rob us of our poise, take away our peace, or lessen our joy. If we find ourselves disturbed about anything, we know at once that in belief we have given reality to the unreal; we have believed in something that is not true. Everything that God created is true, harmonious, right, and good. There is nothing in His creation to vex or to be vexed. In His presence is "fulness of joy," and as we abide in Him our poise, calmness, and stability are assured.

Circumstances in and of themselves cannot affect us. It is our attitude toward them that determines their seeming effect upon us. If we accept untoward conditions as real, they seem to influence us inharmoniously. If we know that they are no part of God's plan and are contrary to His law of right and good, they are powerless to influence us adversely. A false belief is impotent in the presence of spiritual understanding; and when false beliefs are rejected and repudiated, they are powerless to take away our poise or deprive us of any—good—thing.

A Christian Scientist once lost her position apparently through unfairness and injustice. After the action had been taken, she determined that she would not allow any resentment or bitterness to enter her thinking, but that she would keep her thought full of love and kindness. As a result, in a few days she had an unexpected opportunity to study in what had been her chosen profession, with all expenses liberally provided for.

We can always remain serene and calm in the steadfast knowing that our "defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart" (Psalms 7:10). As we walk with God in the poise of true adherence to good, our faith and understanding will prove the truth of the blessed lesson to which Mrs. Eddy refers on page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," namely, "that trials lift us to that dignity of Soul which sustains us, and finally conquers them; and that the ordeal refines while it chastens."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Winter Song

The cornstalk leans in snow,
The vine inhabits white;
The world parts lips to quaff
This cold ambrosial light.

Mark where the black swan sailed
The willows mutely stir
With unseen winds grown chill.
Music, the whisperer,

Forsakes the frozen land
Where once green petals thrust;
As if there were no Spring
To rescue them from dust.

Yet, in an early hour,
The bird, the bud, the leaf,
Will wake and disavow
The fallacy of grief.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stocks Show Much Irregularity; Rails and Specialties Up** • Commodity and Money Markets

Railroad Shares Rise Moderately In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Slim buying forces concentrated on rails and specialties in today's stock market, neglecting many of the recent industrial leaders.

Except for the brief flurry in which the carriers were given a boost of fractions to around 2 points, the trading pace was about as slow as in the preceding session.

Near the final hour prices generally displayed indefinite trends. Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Business news continued satisfactory. At the same time clouds hovered over the foreign scene and many traders appeared reluctant to get far away from the safety sidelines.

Commodities were slightly mixed. European currencies were lower in terms of the dollar.

Shares on the upside the greater part of the session included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, New York Central, Great Northern, Southern Railway preferred, Southern Pacific, Crown Cork, Holland Furnace, Consolidated Coal, United States Realty, United States Smelting, Goodyear, Chrysler, Electric Power & Light, Deere and Safeway Stores.

Backward were United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, United Aircraft, Schenley, National Distillers, J. I. Case, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, General Electric, du Pont, International Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, American Can, Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting.

The bond market slid along on even keel today with small gains and losses about equally distributed.

In the corporate sector risers included American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, New York Central 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

A little lower were Alleghany 5s of 1949, American Telephone 5s, Armour 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Western Union 5s.

Around mid-day the U. S. Government group was mixed. Limited gains in Treasury 3¼s, 2¾s, and the 2¾s of 1954 contrasted with slight losses in the 3¼s of 1946 and the 2¾s of 1954 and 1959.

Investment circles said South American issues were again benefited by both general recovery and prospective trade agreements incident to President Roosevelt's goodwill tour. In demand at gains of fractions to around a point were Colombia 6s, Brazil 6½s, Buenos Aires 4½-⅜s, Uruguay 6s and Peru 6s. Other sectors of the foreign group were quiet and steady.

Cuban 5½s of 1945 slumped a point or so after their recent thrust to new highs. Discussions on resumption of debt service on the issue have been under way for some time, but no official word on a decision has yet been forthcoming, banking circles said.

Allegheny Plant Expansion Cost $1,000,000 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Plant improvements and extensions made by Allegheny Steel Company during 1936 will approximate $1,000,000, W. F. Detwiler, vice-president of the company, announced.

"The expansion has been necessary largely because of our increasing production of rolled steel," he said.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 9, 1936

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumat	13½	13½	13½	13½
	Am Pneumat pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
	Am Pneumat 1st/pf	26	26	26	26
8.75	Bos & Albany	148	147	148	149½
	Boston Elevated*	67½	66½	67½	69
2.00	Bos Her-Tray	29½	29½	29½	29½
	Bos & Me pr pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
	Bos & Me pf C	16	9¾	9¾	16
	Bos & Me pf A pf	16½	9¾	9¾	16½
.50	Bos Pere Prop	17½	17½	17½	16½
	Cooper Range	16½	16½	16½	16
	Kennecott Copr	26	25¾	25¾	26
	Nat Gas & Fuel	7	7	7	7
6.00	Pac Gas & E pf	62	62	62	62¾
	Pant Mass R	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
	Pant Mass R pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
	Pant Mass R pf A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
	Rockwin Mill	12	11½	11½	12
	Rockwin Mill pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2.00	Stone & Webster	24½	24½	24½	24½
	Stop & Shop	12½	12½	12½	12½
1.00a	Tamplemon's Group	21½	21½	21½	22
2.50	First Nat Stores	51½	51½	51½	51½
	Tubize Co	15	15	15	15
	Helvetia		2¼	2¼	2¼
	Isle Royal		11½	11½	11½
	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3
	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
1.60	Mergenthaler	83	83	83	83½
	Nerr Rac A	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
6.50	N E Tel & Tel	132	132½	132	132
	Nor Bottle	53c	50c	53c	50c
	Old Colony RR	21	20½	20½	21
	Quincy Mining	3½	3¼	3¼	3
90c	Reece Btt R	25¾	25	25	26
.60	Shawmut Assn	15½	14¾	15½	15
6.50a	United Shoe M	94	93½	94	94
	Utah Gas	8¾	8½	8½	7¾
	Warren Bros	13½	12	12½	12¾

—ex-dividend. a—partly extra

Chicago Board

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.24⅝	1.28⅛	1.24	1.28⅛	+ .02⅜
May	1.22⅞	1.24½	1.22⅝	1.24	+ .02¼
July	1.08⅞	1.10⅛	1.08¼	1.09⅝	+ .01⅝
	Corn				
Dec.	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.08¼	1.09⅝	+ ⅜
May	1.01⅞	1.04⅛	1.01⅜	1.04½	+ ⅝
July	.97⅝	.97⅝	.96¾	.97½	+ ⅜
	Oats				
Dec.	.48⅞	.49⅝	.48⅛	.49⅝	+ .01⅛
May	.49	.49¼	.48	.49⅛	+ .01⅛
July	.44	.45	.43¾	.44¾	+ .01
	Rye				
Dec.	1.00⅝	1.01¾	.99¾	1.01¾	+ .01⅛
May	.99	.99	.97¼	.99	+ .02⅛
July	.93	.93½	.91¾	.93½	+ .02¼
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
Dec		1.14⅝	1.12⅞	1.14⅝	+ .01⅝
May		1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.15⅝	+ .01½

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Dec. 3 totaled 162 compared with 129 in the preceding five-day week and 204 in the comparable week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
March	13.94	13.98	13.88	13.98	+ .20
June	14.22	14.30	14.20	14.30	+ .23

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 9	Last Dec. 8
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	66	66	66	
15⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.35)	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
35⅝	17¾	Adams Millis (1¼b)	37⅛	36¾	37¼	36¾
37⅛	22½	Addressograph (1)	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	...
21½	1¾	Advance Rumely	2	2	2	2
86½	58	Air Reduction (1½)	78⅛	77¼	78⅛	78
8¼	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14⅜
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
61¼	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	57	57⅝	58
66	13½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	57	57⅝	58
60½	13¼	Alleeh pf ww XL (h)	58	57	57⅝	57⅝
34½	27	Alleghany pf pf (h)	46½	46½	46½	47¼
40¾	26⅝	Alleghany Steel (1.40)	37½	37	37⅝	37⅝
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	231	231	231	230
34	23	Allied Mills (1⅝b)	32½	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜
20½	15½	Allied Stores	18¼	17¾	18	18¼
11⅝	3⅝	Allis Chalmers (1¾f)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	10⅝
34½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem (1¾)	34½	34¼	34½	32
5¾	4	Amal Leather	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
39¾	31¾	Amal Lea pf	36½	36½	36½	
89	69	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1f)	40¾	39¾	40¼	41
45½	20	Am Brake S&F (1)	65	64¾	65	65
68	40	Am Brake S&F pf (1)	118⅞	118½	118½	118¾
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	167	167¼	167¾	
169½	163¼	Am Car pf (7)	164¾	163½	164¼	163¾
55¼	37¾	Am Car & F pf	91¾	91¼	91¾	
89	57⅝	Am Chain (1b)	69¾	68¾	69½	66
69½	31	Am Chicle (4f)	100¾	100¼	100½	
113⅜	87⅜	Am Chicle pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
45½	7½	Am Colortype	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼
35⅜	20¼	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	29	28¾	28⅝	29
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28	28½	28¾	28¾
7	3½	Am Encaustic T	6¾	6¾	7¼	6¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	54½	53	54½	53
56½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	44	43¼	43¾	
46⅜	25	Am & For Pow 6	18½	18	18¼	18½
21½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
13	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	6¼	6¼	6¾	6½
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	30¾	30¼	30¼	29½
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4⅝	2¼	Am Ice	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
15½	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	44	43	44	43
45	23¼	Am Locomotive	120	118	120	117
22½	6⅝	Am Loco pf (3f)	22	22	22	22
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	11¾	11¼	11¾	11
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	11
14¾	76	Am Power & Lt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
74½	38⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	78¼	77⅞	78⅛	78½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	83¾	82¾	83¼	83¼
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.80f)	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	34⅞
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35	34¼	34¾	
39¾	34½	Am Safety Razor (2f)	33¾	32¾	33½	33¼
28¾	18	Am Seating vtg (2½b)	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39	38½	39	39½
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96½	95	96	95¾
108⅛	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106¾	106	106¾	106¾
61¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	59	58	58¾	58½
63¾	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56¼	56	56¾	56½
38¾	29¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	34¼	33¾	34½	33¾
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	188½	187	188½	187
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	96¼	95¼	96¼	96
17½	8¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	16¼	15¾	16	16
27¾	18¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
108¾	82¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	101	101	101	
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	53¾	Am Woolen pf (44g)	68¼	67¾	68	67¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1	1	1¼
10	4¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7	7	5¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
39	24	Am Zinc pr pf	49¼	47¾	49	47¾
55⅞	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
76¾	15½	*Anchor Cap (.60)	105¾	105½	105¾	
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	30	29¾	30	28
43	9	Andes Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
7	3	A P W Paper	42	42	42	42
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	109½	109½	109½	110¾
110½	105¼	*Armour Del pf (7)	6¾	6	6	6
9¾	6¾	Armour Ill	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅝
62¼	47¼	*Armstrong Cork (1½f)	15½	15	15	15
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15¾	15¼	15½	13¾
22¾	2½	Artloom Corp	22¾	22	23½	23¾
27½	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	74¾	73	74½	72⅝
88½	58	Atchison T&SF (7b)	48⅞	47¾	47¾	46½
44½	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	25	24	24	25
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	46	44⅝	45	44⅝
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	31	30¾	30¾	31¾
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1f)	129	129	129	
132	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	33½	33	33½	33½
34½	26¾	Auburn Auto	41¾	41	41½	
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del				

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10¼	9¾	10	9¾
93¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	92	91¾	91¾	22½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	37¾	35¾	36½	35¾
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¾	2¾	Bald Asd (h)				
92	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	91½	91½	91½	91¾
¾	¾	Bangor Aroos rt wi	6	¾	¾	¾
24¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	28¾	28½	28½	
130	82¼	Barker Bros pf	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
20¾	14⅞	Barnsdall A (.80)	19½	19	19	19¾
16¾	10⅝	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28⅝	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	25¾	25	26½	13⅝
16¾	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¼	13⅜	27½
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
48	48	Best & Co (2½)	64¾	64¼	64¼	65¼
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	72¾	71¾	72¾	18⅝
28	16½	Beth Stele 5% pf (3)	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	129¾	128¾	129¾	
61	22	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	55¾	55½	55¾	
24½	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
23¼	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	30	30	30	30
1¾	1½	Black & Decker rts wi	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37⅝	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	35¾	34¾	35	35¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (5b)	94½	94½	94½	94½
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	44¾	44¾	44¾	
32¾	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	26½
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	84¾	84¼	84¾	84½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	4	3¾	3¾	4¼
8½	1¼	Botany A pf (3)	3¾	3½	3½	3½
18⅞	13¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	59¾	58¾	59¼	51½
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	51¾	51¼	51¾	
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	44	44	44	44½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	54½	54½	54½	54½
12¾	4¼	Brooklyn Queens	7	7	7	7
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50¾	50	50	50½
21⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
18½	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
15⅞	9¾	Budd Mfg	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
14	9¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10¼	10¾	10
34½	20¾	*Bullard (1¾b)	23¾	21¾	22¾	23
58¾	11½	Bulova Watch	29¾	29¾	30½	29¾
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.80f)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	28¾	28	28	28
31¾	14¾	Bush Term Bldg pf ct	15	14¾	14¾	15
16⅞	7⅝	Butler Bros (.60b)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23¼	20¼	Butler pf (1½)	21	21	21	20¾
27¾	16½	Byers	23¾	24¼	24½	25¼
86¾	64¼	Byers pf	81½	81	81	82
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	28¼	27¾	27¾	

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44½	20¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (5b	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
40½	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	39	38¾	39	39
20⅝	10⅞	Canada Dry	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	62	61½	62	
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	103	103	103	
107⅞	91	Caro C&O st (5)	76	75¾	75¾	75¾
9⅝	6¾	Carrier & Gen (.20)	152	150	151	153¼
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	88⅝	88½	88½	88
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	87¾	87½	87¾	87¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp 1½b	24½	23¾	23¾	24
30¾	19	Celotex Co	34½	33¾	33¾	34
104	88½	Central Aguirre (1½f)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
35¼	25⅝	Central RR of NJ	37½	37½	38	37½
57	35	Central Soya	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
8¾	6¾	Central Foundry	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
76	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	69	67	69	67
19¼	10¼	Certain-Teed (h)	14½	13½	13¾	14⅛
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼
27	19	Champion P & F (1)	35	35	35	34¾
106	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	68¾	68¼	68¾	69
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
3¼	1¼	Chi & El Ill (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	2¾	Chi & El Ill pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	2¾	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4	3	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	13¾	12¾	12¾	13
9¾	4	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1¾	1¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3¾	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3¾	2¼	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11	11	11	11
23	22½	Chi Pneu Tool	23	22½	23	23
3	1¾	Chi R I & P (h)	2¾	2¾	2	2
3	1¼	Chi R I&P pf (h)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 7%	6¼	6	6	5¾
27	20½	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27	26½	27	
32¾	19¾	Chickasha Cot O	21¾	20½	21½	20½
30½	17¾	Childs Company	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
14	7	Chile Copper (1)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
96	26	Chrysler (12b)	123¼	122¾	123¾	122
138¾	85½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	101½	98¾	100	99¾
160	115½	City Ice&F pf (6)	148½	146¾	148¾	88½
89¾	72¾	City Ice&F pf (6½)	88½	88¾	88¾	
13¾	4¾	City Stores	11¾	10¾	11¾	11
46¾	23¾	Clark Equip (1.60f	32	32	32	
116⅛	107¼	Cleve El Ill pf (4½)	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
47⅞	28½	Cleve Graph Br (2)	40	39	40	39
62	38	Cluett Peabody (4b)	62	59	60	
134¾	84	Coca Cola (2f)	124½	124¾	124¾	
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (¾f)	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	102	102	102	102
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	60	59½	60¾	60¾
116⅛	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½
47⅞	28¼	Colo F&Ir	47¾	47	47¼	47¼
21⅞	21½	Colo & Southern	24¾	24¾	25	24
26¾	21½	Colo & Southern	17¾	17½	17½	17½
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.60b)	19¾	19¾	19¾	
108¾	9	Columbia G pf A (6)	103½	103¼	103¾	101
107½	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	100½	9	100½	99
		Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	37¾	37½	37¾	37½
45½	31	Columbian C vtc (4f)	130	117½	130	111½
136½	94	Comm Credit (5)	80	71¾	68¾	70
84¾	44	Comm Invest Tr (4f)	80	79	79	79¾
91¾	65	Comm Solvents (.60f)	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
24¾	14¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5½	2¾	Comwith & S pf (3)	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
82	59¾	Conde Nast Pub	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
13½	7	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	24¾	24	24¾	24¼
44⅝	30¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	17¾	17½	17¾	18¼
18¾	15	Consol Cigar	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
17	8	Consol Cigar pf (7)	78	78	78	
85	65¾	Consol Coal pf vtc	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
9	2	Consol Coal pf vtc	34¾	33¾	34	33¾
26	12½	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7¾	4¾	Consol Ed NY (2f)	46¾	44¾	46¼	45¾
107	102	Consol Ed NY pf (6)	107	107	107	107½
100	102	Consol Laundries	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
46¾	27¾	Consol Oil (.80f)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
11½	11¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	11	11	11	
12¾	9½	Consol Textile (½)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1¾	¾	Container n (.1f)	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
36¾	15¾	Cont Baking A	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
8¾	3¾	Cont Baking B	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
109	87½	Cont Baking pf (8)	108	108	108	107¾
67½	47½	Cont Can (2f)	67¾	67½	67½	
24¾	17¼	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
46	34½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	43¾	41½	41¾	41¾
7	2½	Cont Motors	7	7	7	7
39¾	28¾	Cont Oil (.60f)	29¾	29¼	29½	29¼
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
69½	55½	Corn Exchange (2)	64	63¾	63¾	64
42¾	26¾	Corn Products (2f)	70½	69¾	69¾	69¾
148	108	Corn Prod pf (7)	108	108	108	
6	3¼	Crown Cork rts	4¼	3¾	4¼	3½
7¾	4	Cotz	6¾	6	6¾	6¾
27½	22	Cream of Wheat (2f)	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
56¾	24	Crane Co (4b)	44¾	43	43½	47½
28¾	24	Crosley Radio (1½b)	28¾	28¼	28¾	
74¾	43¾	Crown Cork & S (4b)	74¾	71½	74¾	
91½	43¾	Crown Zeller vtc	47¾	47¾	47¾	
18¾	7¼	Crucible Steel	18¾	18¼	18¾	
68¾	28	Crucible Steel pf	70¾	70¼	70¾	
134¾	94½	Crucible Stl pf (4½g)	131	131	131	131
3¾	1¼	Cuba Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	9	Cuba RR pf	18	18	18	18
34½	8½	Cuban Am Sug	13½	13¼	13¼	13½

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 9	Last Dec. 8
45	38¾	Loose-Wiles Biso (2)	43¼	41¾	41¾	
36½	21½	Lorillard (1.50f)	23½	23¼	23	23¼
51½	13	Louisiana Oil pf (h)	23¾	23¼	23	23
35¾	20	Louisville G&E A (1¾)	25½	25¼	25¾	25½
103⅝	87½	Louisville & N (6b)	95¼	94	94	93½
38	32¾	Lullum Steel (½)	38¾	38	38¼	38½

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43	33	MacAndrs & F (2)	37½	36¾	36¾	
46¾	27¾	Mack Trucks (1½)	44¾	44	44¼	44
65¼	40½	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	67	66½	66¾	66¼
37	34½	Magma Copper (3b)	37¾	37¼	37¼	
9	1¾	Manati Sugar (h)	8¾	7¾	7¾	8
33¾	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	23½	21¾	21¾	23½
18¾	7	Mandel Bros	18½	18	18	18¼
57¼	33½	Man Ely gtd (h)	33	33	33	
23¼	13⅝	Man Ely mg (h)	14½	14¼	14¼	13⅝

Business and Industry

Wool Activity Slumps in Boston Market But Prices Hold

Commerce and Finance

Leon Fraser Head Of First National Bank of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—George F. Baker, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York, announces that Leon Fraser has been elected president of the bank in place of Jackson E. Reynolds who has retired.

Mr. Fraser became a vice-president of the First National in 1935. He was formerly head of the Bank for International Settlements.

Mr. Baker, son of the late George F. Baker who built the First National up to its present high rank in American banking, addressed his announcement to the depositors and stockholders of the bank. His statement said:

"At a meeting of the board of directors held Tuesday, the resignation of Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds as president was accepted and Leon Fraser was elected to succeed him, both effective Jan. 1, next.

"After 20 years of such outstanding service the board reluctantly acceded to Mr. Reynolds's wish to retire. The board is happy that his services for the present are still to be available in an advisory capacity, and that he will have his own office in the bank."

Like his successor, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Reynolds began his career as a lawyer and a teacher. As a professor of law at Columbia University more than twenty years ago, Mr. Reynolds had among his pupils Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His first formal speech was delivered on Oct. 25, 1934, before the annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Washington. In it he extended to President Roosevelt, his former pupil, an offer of co-operation in behalf of the bankers of the country—the so-called "bankers' truce."

Mr. Fraser who at 47 will become the president of one of the most important and probably the most distinguished bank in the country, was born in Boston. Re has been a teacher, newspaper reporter, business man, soldier, lawyer and financial diplomat. He is a graduate of Columbia University and holds four degrees from it.

Takes Higher Post

Underwood

Leon Fraser, Former Head of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York Since July 1, 1935, Becomes President of the Latter Institution, Succeeding Jackson E. Reynolds, Who Retires

ABA Head Urges Bankers to Regain Former Activities

Tom K. Smith, president of American Bankers' Association, speaking last night before the Massachusetts Bankers' Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston, urged a united front by banks throughout the United States in meeting their problems, now essentially national and not individual in character.

Mr. Smith pointed out that banking and business are in the best condition since 1929 and called for collective action in chartered bank resumption of many services now performed by government agencies.

The ability of banks, he said, to handle their own affairs should be brought home to Washington, not by a lobby but by moral and financial support of the whole banking structure translated through efforts of the American Bankers' Association.

Leading up to the service that ABA can render its members, the speaker pointed out that the Government has always controlled the framework of banking legislation, yet in the recent depression, government credit was called on in unprecedented degree to bolster private industry, not a forcible intrusion, but by request of private capital itself. The problem of divorce from the increased activities of the various federal agencies is the most important of those that banks now face, he concluded.

Mr. Smith stressed the efforts of the ABA in aiding bank problems of earnings and stability, as well as in dealing with duplication of services by federal agencies. During the coming year, he pointed out, ABA will tackle the question of what proportion of government loans can be handled by banks with withdrawal of the Government from lending operations.

New FHA Insured Home Mortgages Gaining in Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More and more new homes in the United States are being financed under the Insured Mortgage System of the Federal Housing Administration. The value of new home mortgages accepted for insurance from June 1 to November 1 by the FHA averaged from 41 to 44 per cent of the total value of building permits issued in cities of 10,000 or more population for one- and two-family dwellings, compared with an average of about 28 per cent in the similar period of 1935.

"Houses which are designed and built to be livable homes for at least a generation will soon be the rule rather than the exception in this country," said Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, "if the trend of the Insured Mortgage System in relation to new home-building activity continues to gain at this rate.

"While these figures do not represent total residential construction in the United States, they show clearly that the Insured Mortgage System has already become a major factor in new home construction. And they show that the standards of the American home are being raised, which was one of the purposes of the National Housing Act.

"Among the things which the Insured Mortgage System stands for are sound design, sound construction, proper location, adequate light, air and drainage; suitable neighborhood, adequate public utility services and all other factors which go to make a house a livable home. It is unalterably opposed to jerry building."

The percentage ratio of mortgages accepted for new home construction to the value of building permits for one- and two-family houses in cities of 10,000 and more population, given month by month since the establishment of the Insured Mortgage System, is as follows:

Month	1935	1936
January	0.04%	39.6%
February	0.1	39.6
March	13.6	31.6
April	19.3	36.1
May	22.2	33.38
June	22.6	43.2
July	20.5	40.6
August	20.6	42.2
September	31.2	43.7
October	32.9	43.4
November	35.0	....
December	37.3	....

Greater Longevity of the 'Family Bus' Tends to Make Tax Reduction Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The family bus is living longer. The average life of the average automobile is now estimated at 8.4 years, as compared with 7.4 years about a decade ago, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

This increase in "automotive life expectancy," it is believed, makes possible the reduction of special additional automotive taxes, now equivalent to about one fourth of the vehicle's value. The 15 per cent increase in longevity will permit government to derive an equal amount of revenue at lower tax rates.

Taxes on motor vehicles now average roundly $50 per vehicle per year, says the report. If all the 26,000,000 motor vehicles now traveling the roads of the United States keep going for the estimated 8.4 years, they will have paid $10,000,000,000 in taxes at present rates.

Since the prolongation of the average life of an automobile by a single year increases expected automotive tax revenues by an estimated $1,200,000,000, the possibility is seen of passing on to taxpayers, through reduction in rates at which gasoline sales taxes and other automotive levies are imposed, the savings achieved by American inventive ingenuity.

Not only is the current "life expectancy" of a motor vehicle extended, but also its "tax expectancy" is greatly increased. In 1929 the average motor vehicle had a life expectancy of only six years. It paid special additional taxes of only $22 per year. Its "tax expectancy" was $132. By 1929 the number of motor vehicles in use had doubled, while the tax expectancy had increased to $235 per vehicle.

Since 1929 automotive taxes and tax rates, particularly levies upon motor fuel, have increased so rapidly that the tax expectancy of the average car now is estimated at $400.

Federal 'Gas' Tax Yields $722,170,757 Since 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—From July 21, 1932, when the federal "emergency" tax on gasoline became effective, to September, 1936, a total of $722,170,757 was collected from that levy, says American Petroleum Institute. The federal tax of 4 cents per gallon on lubricating oil yielded $61,500,747 during the same period.

Both taxes were adopted as "emergency" measures, to be removed when economic conditions improved in the country. They were subsequently extended to June 30, 1937.

Diamond Match Net Income Lower

Diamond Match Company and subsidiaries for the first nine months of this year showed a net income of $1,520,531 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges. After nine months' regular dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, the income is equivalent to $1.21 each on 700,000 no-par shares of common stock. In the corresponding period last year, the net income was $1,807,817, or $1.46 a common share. The net income for the 12 months to Sept. 30 after similar deductions amounted to $2,099,018, equal to $1.71 a common share. In the preceding 12 months the company had a net income of $2,223,170, or $1.90 a common share.

Bethlehem Steel Resumes Dividend On Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Resuming dividends on its common stock, the Bethlehem Steel Corp., second largest unit of the industry, turns about $4,787,000 into the swollen year-end flow of dollars from corporate sources.

Bethlehem directors, in a special meeting Tuesday, declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common, the first since a 50-cent payment in February, 1932.

The company thus joined United States Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, General Electric and many other nationally known concerns in the big parade of increased and extra dividends, bonuses and wage boosts.

Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem's president, said the payment was made in part to obtain tax credits under the federal levy on undivided profits, generally considered a major force behind the year-end dollar tide.

Early in the year the company cleared away unpaid dividends on preferred stock partly by cash and partly by a stock distribution.

Acting without definite figures on 1936 earnings, as many other companies have done, Bethlehem dipped generously into improved earnings.

"The best guess at the moment," said Mr. Grace, "is that earnings for the full year will be sufficient to cover the payment on the common."

With steel makers operating at the highest point since the spring of 1930, President Grace looked forward to another busy period in the first three months of 1937, considering a backlog of orders built up partly in anticipation of higher steel prices. He explained recently announced steel price increases would just about cover the November wage boost for workers.

The disbursement is slated to go out Christmas Eve to about 51,000 common shareholders.

Counting Bethlehem's contribution, more than 30 companies announced dividends totaling in excess of $26,500,000 during the day. This lifted the total for nearly 600 companies since last October to around $914,800,000, a record-breaking figure for the post-depression period.

Unfilled Tonnages In Steel Industry Heaviest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel companies are exerting all pressure possible to complete shipments by Jan. 31 of the heaviest unfilled tonnages on their books since 1929, and orders are still pouring in for products except those for which books have been closed at fourth-quarter prices, according to Iron Age.

"Bookings are largest in sheets, strip, wire products, bars, rails and track accessories and lightest in plates, shapes and pipe," says the publication, "but these last-named products will benefit later on from the considerable volume of railroad equipment orders and building construction work that is now being rushed to the contract stage in order to escape the price advances.

"Recent railroad buying, which mills estimate at 900,000 tons of rails and about 270,000 tons of track accessories, will contribute in large measure to the support of steel production in the first quarter, as shipments will not be completed until Mar. 31, and may go beyond that date because of inability of mills to get out the tonnage.

"Although a leading steel producer has announced that all orders at the old prices not shipped by Jan. 31 will be billed at the higher prices, it is said to be physically impossible for some mills to get out by that time all of the sheets they have booked.

"Steel ingot production this week is estimated at 76½ per cent, but is possibly higher in view of the fact that actual output in November, at 79.05 per cent, was several points above highest weekly estimates, indicating that tonnage records are being made at several plants.

"It can be definitely predicted that steel plant operations at the present rate or higher will continue at least through January and probably through the entire first quarter. Increased output at some plants will be prevented only by shortages of scrap, pig iron, coke or raw steel, some companies feeling the pinch of insufficient blast furnace and open-hearth capacity."

Van Sweringen Leaves $700,000 Estate in Trust

CLEVELAND, (AP) — O. P. Van Sweringen, rail magnate who passed on Nov. 23, bequeathed in a will filed an estate of $700,000 to three trustees under an undisclosed trust agreement.

Disposition of the estate shall be made, the document said, "under the provisions of the trust agreement." One of the trustees said debts greatly exceed the amount of the estate.

The document was dated Feb. 26, 1936. It estimated personal property at $600,000 and interests totaling $100,00 in two Cleveland residence properties. It said there were loans for "the full cash value" against life insurance policies, the amounts of which were not listed.

The trustees named were J. J. Ansalone, comptroller for Van Sweringen interests; John P. Murphy, personal legal adviser, and John D. Packler, counsel for Van Sweringen real estate concerns.

Studebaker Sales Up 84 P. C.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Studebaker sales for the first 20 days of November of 6220 cars exceeded by 15 per cent sales for the entire month of November, 1935, according to Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation. Sales for the year to date totaled 81,670, compared with 44,464 in 1935, a gain of 84 per cent.

States May Push Fair Practice Laws Because of Court Ruling

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Decision of the Supreme Court Monday upholding the California and Illinois Fair Practices Acts in so far as they apply to manufacturer-retailer resale price agreements came as a great surprise to many trade groups here, particularly the food and grocery trade, and is expected to result in the modification or abandonment of the drive for legislation directly outlawing the loss-leader sale, since the laws upheld Monday by the Supreme Court achieve approximately the same effect without raising the same constitutional risks.

Ever since last spring the National Food and Grocery Conference Committee has been working toward a model bill, to be submitted in the state legislatures, outlawing the loss-leader sale. Last week a meeting of this committee in New York definitely approved a draft of such a proposed state law and submitted it to the trade. It provides for a tentative minimum markup of 6 per cent on retail sales, and would prohibit wholesale selling below cost or replacement, whichever is lower.

Minimum Resale Price

This is, of course, considerably different from the fair trade practices laws which have just received approval from the Supreme Court. The latter hinge on the making of a contract between the manufacturer and a retailer within the State, binding the latter to a minimum resale price, which thereby automatically under the law becomes binding upon all other retailers in that state. Such a law is enforcible in the civil courts on the basis of a definite contract.

The anti-loss-leader laws, in addition to the risk of unconstitutionality, depend upon a search of the retailer's books and enforcement by a government or state bureau.

Until Monday, sentiment has been growing recently in favor of the anti-loss-leader law in preference to the fair trade practice law, particularly on account of an unfavorable opinion rendered in January 1935 by the New York Appellate Court against such a law, the Feld-Crawford Act of New York State, and on account of an action recently taken by the Federal Trade Commission against certain members of the distilling industry for —ing the very type of resale price maintenance contracts which the Supreme Court has just approved.

Await FTC Action

Trade association executives are now much interested in whether the FTC will withdraw its charge or not. Section 2 of the Illinois Act is identical with Section 2 of the Feld-Crawford Act, thus reversing the New York decision in reference to the federal, though not to the state constitution. It is also considered probable that the decision eliminates the fear, which has hitherto contributed to distrust of the state fair-trade practice acts, that manufacturers making such resale contracts in more than one state would immediately fall afoul of the federal anti-trust laws.

The recent decision is expected to result in a rapid spread of fair-trade practice laws during 1937, when 40 legislatures will hold sessions. Several states have been holding back despite pressure from retailers, on account of constitutional doubts which now, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, are eliminated. At the same time it is expected that interest in the type of bill sponsored by the National Food and Grocery Conference Committee will wane. While direct anti-loss-leader laws merely prevent sales below cost, the fair-trade practice laws at least theoretically assure a profit to the retailer.

The first of the laws just approved by the court was passed in California in 1922 authorizing manufacturers to bind retailers by contract to a stipulated minimum resale price. Similar legislation has since been enacted in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and Rhode Island. In some other states such resale contracts have been found valid at common law.

Tydings Bill May Pass

Manufacturers have tried for a decade to get a similar federal law, but the Capper-Kelly resale price maintenance bill repeatedly failed of passage for 15 years. When the Robinson-Patman Act was in legislative gestation, Senator Tydings tried to get a similar proviso added, legalizing minimum resale price contracts for trademarked articles in interstate commerce, where not in conflict with state laws, and Representative Patman recently told a trade meeting in New York that he thought the Tydings Fair Trade Bill had a chance of possage at the next session.

Department stores and chains, against whom such legislation is of course aimed, point out that it means the consumer will have higher prices to pay. There are, however, several factors which will prevent this tendency from going far, and so may largely nullify the effect of the law. For one thing, manufacturers need not make such contracts, in which case their products will provide sharp competition with the price-pegged trade-marked products of those who make such contracts. In the second place, the sales value of a trade mark or manufacturer's brand will go only so far in the face of competition from either unbranded products or products bearing the private brand of the department store or chain. This, of course, may in turn result in further legislation, continuing the perennial chess game between those who play with statutory law and those who rely on economic law.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra or Regular Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Allegheny Trust Co (Pitts, Penna)	$1 ..	Dec. 15	.....
Alexander & Baldwin Ltd	$12.50 ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Allen Elec & Equipment Co	6½c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Am Box Board	25c ..	Jan. 4	Dec. 24
Am Brake Shoe and Fdry	$1 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Am Dist Teleg	$1 ..	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
Amer Brew of Con, Ltd	25c ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Binks Mfg	20c ..	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Bird & Son, Inc	25c ..	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Bliss & Laughlin	$1 ..	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
Calamba Sug Es	$1 ..	Jap. 2	Dec. 15
Chain Store Inv'stors Trust (Boston)	20c ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Deisel - Wemmer - Gilbert Corp	50c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
DeVoeRay'ds, A	25c ..	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Do B	25c ..	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Dunkirk Tr Co(NY)	$1 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Elec Cont & Mf $2.50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Elec Products Consol (Seattle)	50c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Emerson Dry Co	40c ..	Dec. 18	Dec. 9
Do B	40c ..	Dec. 18	Dec. 9
First National Bank (Louisville) trustee certificates	50c ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Garlock Packg	37½c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Ho'nu Su Co Ltd	40c ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
Howe Sound Co	75c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 11
Ind Pneu. Tool	75c ..	Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Ins Co of Am	50c ..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Inter-Island Steam & Nav'tion Co Ltd	40c ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
Lee (HD) Merc'le	75c ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Melville Shoe	$1.12½ ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 10
Merch's Bk of NY	$1 ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Mutual Telephone Co (Hawaii)	$24c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 8
Ohio Wax Paper Co common	$1.50 ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 2
Pacific Guan & Fertiliser Co	$2.10 ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 4
Parker Pen	50c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Pepeekeo Sug Co	$1 ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Pie Bakeries Inc	$1.10 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Do 2d pf	$1 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Phoenix Insurance Co (Hartf'd, Conn)	60c ..	Jan. 5	Dec. 16
Richman Bros	37½c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 14
Springfield Safe Dep and Trust	$3 ..	.....	.....
T Reed Gold M Co	1c ..	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Unit Shirt Dist	50c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 17
Wailuku Sug Co	40c ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Westn Pipe & Stl	$1 ..	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Increased			
Am Brake S&F	50c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Am Natl Fin Corp $1 cum pf	$1 S	Dec. 16	Dec. 1
Davies & Ray, A	75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Do B	75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Eagle-Picher Ld	40c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Economical-Cunghm Drug Stores 37½c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Elec Control & Mf	$1 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Fed Drop Forge	75c ..	Dec. 18	Dec. 5
Mason Reiser Prod	5c ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 13
Pie Bakeries, Inc	40c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Ry & Light Sec	$1.30 ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 21
Irregular			
Schwartz(B) Cig	50c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Interim			
Dutch Ford Motor	7% ..	.....	.....
Initial			
Barry Register	$1 ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Fry Products	15c ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Heidelx (John)	$1 ..	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Pressed Stl Carlst pf	*10.435c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Do 2d pf	*$1.04½ ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Savannah Su Ref	50c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Valley Mold & Ir	62½c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 10
Accumulated			
Internat'l Power Co Ltd, 7% pf	$1.50 ..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Iowa South Util 6% pf	$1.50 ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½ ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75 ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Jones & Laughlin Stl pf	$2 ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 11
Suburban Elec Securities 6% 2d pf	60c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 10
Do 8% 2d pf	$1 ..	Jan. 4	Dec. 19
Resumed			
Bethlehem Steel	$1.50 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Calif Delta Farms, Inc	$1.50 ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	$4 ..	Dec. 18	Dec. 11
Good'ch (B F) Co	$1 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Humphreys Mfg	$2.50 ..	Dec. 16	.....
Laclede-Christy Clay Prod	25c ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 14
Lawrence Portl'd Cement Co	$2 ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 10
Leath & Co	25c ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
New Britain M Co	$1 ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Phillipsburg Mfg	5c ..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
White (J O) Engineering pf	4% ..	.....	.....
Special			
Barber & Co, Inc	25c ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Minnesota Mining & Mfg	40c ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
N Y Buffalo Trad-	$2.50 ..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Old Colony Ins	$1.25 ..	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Western Pipe	$3 ..	Dec. 23	.....
West Union Tel	75c ..	Jan. 15	Dec. 14
Stock			
Garlock Packing	12½ ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Rep Inv Fd	11-50 sh ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Liquidating			
Holland Land Co	50c ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 11
Regular			
Allegheny Trust Co (Pitts, Pa)	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Allen El & Eq Co	3½c Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 13
Am Brake Shoe & Fy pf	$1.31¼ Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Am Dist Teleg	$1 Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
Associated Breweries of Canada, Ltd	15c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Bk of N Y & Tr	$2.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Bird & Son, Inc	25c Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Bliss & Laughlin	37½c Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
Do pf	37½c Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
Calamba Sug Est	40c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp	25c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Do pf	$3 S	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Dome Mines	50c Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dunkirk Tr Co(NY)	$2 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Econom'l-Cunningham Drug Stores 6% pr pf	$3 S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Elec Products Consolidated (Seattle)	25c S	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Empire Safe Deposit Co	$1.50 Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
First National Bank (Louisville), trustee ctfs	$1 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Garlock Pkg Co	25c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Heidelx (John) Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Howe Sound Co	75c Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 11
Ind Pneumatic Tl	$1 Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Ins Co of N Am	$1 S	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Inter-Island Steam & Nav'tion Co, Ltd	30c ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
Merch Bk of N Y	$1 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Minn Min & Mfg	25c Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Murphy G C pf	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Mut Tel Co(Hawaii)	8c M	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
New Brit Mch pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
NehlCp 5½% pf	$1.31¼ Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Old Colony Ins	$2 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Old Col Trust Assoc 1st ser tr shs	15c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pepeekeo Sug Co	20c M	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Pie Bakeries, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 10
Do 2d pf	75c Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 10
Proc & Gam 8% pf	$3 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Richman Bros	75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 4
Schwartz(B)Cig pf	50c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Springfield Safe Dep and Tr	50c Q	.....	.....
Tom Reed Gold M	3c ..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Unit Shirt Dist	7½c Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 17
Virginian Ry	$2.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Wailuku Sug Co	30c M	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Westn P & Stl	37½c Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 15

‡Payable in class B preferred.
*Covers five months' period of 1936 during which the reorganized company had been doing business.
†payable in 4½% 10-year conv. notes series 1936.

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Soaring Prices Cause Impasse In Wool Market

Weekly Wool Review

Price resistance on the part of customers of spinners, combers and weavers has brought about an impasse in the market for wool. In fact the actual wool trading in Boston is the slowest since early in October, after a month of booming business. But prices are still firm and the basic strength of the market shows no signs of recession.

What amounts to a shortage in the eastern seaboard markets is developing, particularly in medium wools. As a result spot wools are in better call at the moment than wools for deferred shipment.

Consumption has been heavy in the past two years or so, and domestic wools were well cleaned up with practically no carryover from the previous season. Foreign wools also were absorbed without difficulty last season, so that virtualy none were available this fall for American purchasers ântil the new clip was put on the market.

In addition, the strike of seamen on the Pacific coast has had an effect on the markets by halting the intercoastal ships. A fairly sizable quantity of wool is aboard the various ships at Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic seaboard ports, where the vessels were tied up, awaiting adjustment of the labor difficulties.

Strike Holds Up Delivery

Australian and New Zealand wools, shipped to California ports for trans-shipment to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, has been stalled on the West coast. Boston wool men estimate that about 30,000 bales of such wools are held at Pacific ports which cannot be forwarded until the strike is settled.

Meantime prices have worked up to a peak where buyers lose interest. Holders of fine and fine medium territory wools and Ohio delaines are securing around $1 a pound, clean, and up to $1.07 for choicest fine combing. But mills—well protected by a backlog of unfilled orders for goods—are fairly well covered for their requirements of raw material. And new busines in piece goods has fallen away because of hign prices—about 25 to 30 cents a yard having been added since the openings—so that the mills are not disturbed over the lull.

Unfilled orders for men's wear fabrics are estimated at about 40,000,000 yards, enough to keep mills active for three or four months without another new order.

Prices Irregular Abroad

The falling off of demand has spread throughout the trade. Even the frantic efforts of Boston dealers to assure themselves of a supply next season by contracting for wools on the sheep's back has virtually disappeared. Estimates place the amount of unshorn wool contracted for when it is clipped in 1937, to be fully 60,000,000 pounds, the largest single quantity having been booked in Texas. Prices paid for 1937 wools range from 95 cents to $1 a pound, clean, or 30@35c in the grease, at points of origin in the western states.

Brakes are being applied to the rapid pace of the wool markets abroad. Prices in Australia are somewhat irregular though quotations at the opening sales there this week were about the same as last week, according to cables to Boston wool men. At the Auckland, N. Z., sales, Japan purchased about three quarters of the poundage sold. South American wools are now offered at somewhat lower levels than a week ago.

Mohair is offered in a limited way only, with stocks at country points practically exhausted. Sales in Boston have been made of original bag adult Texas mohair at 63@65c.

Receipts of foreign wool at Boston last week amounted to 958,958 pounds, bringing the total thus far this fiscal year (starting July 1) up to 17,525,730 pounds. For the same period a year ago the receipts were 30,533,368 pounds. Large shipments are now afloat however, coming direct from Australia and New Zealand as well as from the Continent.

Cont'l Paper Properties Sold to Southern Kraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sale of the operating paper and bag properties of the Continental Paper & Bag Corporation, a subsidiary of International Paper and Power Company, to Southern Kraft Corporation has been announced.

The properties acquired by Southern Kraft Corporation are currently producing a substantial net operating profit. Continental as a whole, however, has been showing heavy losses because of taxes and other expenses at Rumford, Maine, and other mills now shut down.

Gov't Orders Training Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded a $146,720 contract to the Stearman Aircraft Company of Wichita, Kan., for 28 primary training airplanes and a proportionate amount of spare parts.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
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MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

Output of Electric Power at New Peak

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 9

Production of electric energy, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, hit a new high in the week ended Dec. 5. Output of 2,243,916,000 kilowatt hours was an increase of 5.2 per cent over 2,133,511,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a gain of 13.9 per cent over 1,969,662,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

All major geographic regions shared in the increase over 1935. Percentage gains follow: New England, 11.8; Middle Atlantic, 13.3; Central Industrial, 16.8; West Central, 10.3; Southern States, 18.8; Rocky Mountain, 12.3; Pacific Coast, 8.2.

U. S. Producing Coins at Fastest Rate in History

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The stamping machines in the nation's mints clattered at the liveliest pace in history today to meet an unprecedented demand for small coins.

The Mint Bureau reported its coin-manufacturing plants have been operating on a 24-hour basis for the last six weeks, turning out millions of dollars in bright new dimes, nickels and other coins.

Officials suggested that state sales taxes, increased business and the recent flood of dividend checks probably were contributing to the demand. Dividend checks, they explained, usually are for odd amounts, necessitating change.

For the first five months of this fiscal year (July to November) the bureau said, coinage of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars totaled $27,939,000, compared with $17,195,000 in the same period last year and only $6,123,000 in the similar 1929 months.

The largest increase was in coinage of nickels, aggregating $4,621,000 for the first five months of this year, compared with $1,926,000 in the same period a year ago, and $1,206,000 in the same 1929 months.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

considerations. Even if you could get the tangible factors into an objective yardstick, still the intangible factors would not yield to such treatment. And it is these that happen to be more important. The shortcoming of the Landis theory will be apparent when I recall the incident I recounted a few weeks ago of a business man who once told me that United States Steel in 1932 should be selling for nothing because it was earning nothing. In point of fact, it never went below $20 a share. Why did it continue to sell for such a substantial something? Because people still had faith that earning power would one day be restored to the corporation.

The Human Element

So we see that the value of stocks is basically the result of the conflict between the hopes and fears of investors. When the fears are dominant, stocks will go down as they did throughout the depression in spite of the frantic efforts of the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations to restore them. When hopes are uppermost as they are today they will go up; and in the dynamic beginnings of such a recovery as this it is absurd to say that a fair price should be ten times earnings. At such times as the present a big loss in one quarter may be turned into a substantial profit by the year-end. And values are built upon the hopes provoked by the turn in the business cycle.

The function of the SEC it seems to me is not to try to fashion yardsticks but to continue its excellent work in rooting out the "fixing" of prices by pools and the other manipulative devices which disgraced the stock exchanges of the country in the twenties. Let the SEC in short give the market a chance to function but at the same time see to it that it is a fair market.

Japanese Rayon Yarn Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported production of rayon yarn in Japan during the first nine months of this year amounted to 186,516,800 pounds compared to 128,658,800 pounds in the similar period of 1935.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 15
Money Available for
HOME MORTGAGES

Business' Primary Duty to Re-employ Idle, Says Aldrich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Re-employment of the unemployed is the current "primary duty of business men," declared Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, before the Illinois Manufacturers Association here. He urged the hiring of as many idle as the nation's commercial and industrial interest could absorb and advocated a federal census of the jobless to guide the employers.

"An authoritative study must be made concerning the former occupations of those now on relief rolls and concerning the comparative amount of unemployment which exists at the present time in agriculture, transportation, the service groups, the professions and in various lines of industry," he said.

"What we, as business men, need to know before making a definite commitment is what the recipients of relief were doing before they became unemployed, and what chance there is of finding or creating jobs for them in industry and business to replace those they have lost. Here is the most important problem before the country today," he said.

"I suggest that we should all urge the making of such a study by the Federal Government. Once the results of this study are available, business can go forward more intelligently to do its part in bearing its share of the burden."

Mr. Aldrich in his discussion of credit control said that steps should now be taken to forestall an excessive expansion in credit and that the Federal Reserve authorities should use the credit control weapons that they now possess to set up safeguards against an unhealthy credit growth. Mr. Aldrich recommended that as a preliminary move the reserve requirements of banks belonging to the system be increased to the maximum permitted by law.

Road Orders 1000 Box Cars

NEW YORK—Southern Pacific Railway Co. has ordered 1000 box cars from American Car & Foundry Co., the Pullman Co., Pressed Steel Car Co., and Bethlehem Steel Co., each of which will build 250.

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Interest Begins DEC. 15
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What's Ahead for STOCKS in 1937?
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ANNUAL UNITED OPINION Forecast for 1937 answers 16 vital Questions on the business and financial outlook that will prove a valuable guide to profits in the New Year.
10 Stocks to Buy Now
With the Forecast we include list of 10 stocks selected by our staff as offering

Detroit Red Wings on Way Toward Retaining Stanley Cup and Hockey Title

Bruins' Rear Guard Needs Strengthening

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If many teams present an attack such as exhibited by the Detroit Red Wings in their 4-3 victory over the Bruins at the Garden last night, the locals will need to bolster their defense. The Wings kept the Bruins back on their heels for more than half the game and ran up a 3-0 lead. Fifteen minutes of the second period elapsed before the Bruin attack turned the tide. Coming out for the third period the locals trailed, 3-2, and Nels Stewart backhanded the tying goal in. Careless defensive play again crept in with less than three minutes to go and Gosh Pettinger rattled the winning goal by Tiny Thompson.

Jack Adams, Detroit manager, scoffed at the Boston club's forfeit check of $1000 for open hockey before the game and claimed the Bruins would have to play open hockey in Detroit for some time to come to offset the defensive style displayed there during the past two years. That the Red Wings do not need any $1000 forfeit threat to open up at home or abroad was clearly shown last night.

Exciting Game

Even though the Bruins were beaten, the 9000 fans present were fittingly rewarded for time and money spent. The game was one of the most exciting in recent years. Boston looked ragged most of the way and even when pressing the Wings during their three-goal rally they were short on combination play, relying on "gang" plays which bottled the Wings in their defensive area and gave Normie Smith a chance to display a grand exhibition of net-minding.

With the return of Eddie Shore the right side of the Bruin defense will be definitely settled, Shore starting with Jack Portland and Joe Jerwa relieving with Flash Hollett. Portland and Hollett, the left side men, lack experience and while the former is forging into a good man with each game Hollett shows glaring defensive weaknesses which need correction in the immediate future.

Certainly the Detroit club is well on the way to retain its Stanley Cup honors when it can press the Bruins so capably and yet be without two regular defensemen, Scotty Bowman and Doug Young; a reliable center in Syd Howe and promising forward in Modere Bruneteau. With the return of these four men Adams will be quite comfortable for the long campaign ahead.

Speculation

No little speculation is going on regarding the move Art Ross will make when Eddie Shore returns to the Bruin lineup. Naturally Hooley Smith will take another position and while his performance on the Bruin defense has been exceptional in an emergency, his place appears to be on the forward line. Whether he will center between Red Beattie and Dit Clapper again, thus forcing Stewart to the sidelines is the question.

Big Nels has tallied some important goals this season. He cannot very well displace Cooney Weiland or Bill Cowley, centers on the other two lines, because of the way they are going. He is an expensive man to carry as a spare for opportune moments and he is too good a hockey player to give to rival clubs. Wonder if Nels might be given a fling on the defense?

Marty Barry, the old Bruin center and left wing, never showed to better advantage than he did last night. He drifted around the ice without showing any over exertion and when boring in toward the Bruin net on the attack his play was smart and polished. His first goal was perfectly played giving Thompson no chance. He took a pass from Larry Aurie and gave Herb Lewis a perfect chance for the second goal. Thompson's comment on Barry after the game consisted of one word "smart."

♪ ♪ ♪

Hockey Flashes—Doc Holst, Detroit hockey writer, said Rangers did not have a shot on the net for 23 minutes in the last Ranger-Detroit game and only six all game . . . Milton Schmidt, Bruin rookie up from Providence, took Nels Stewart's place between Beattie and Clapper the second time that line took the ice. Later Weiland replaced Stewart and the big fellow looked disgusted . . . Adams' pride and joy, the Lewis-Barry-Aurie line, looked as good as any line to show here this season . . . Joe Jerwa and Charlie Sands played their best games of the season . . . Ray Getliffe was put to a severe test with several bothering bodychecks, but paid no attention and plugged along . . . Aurie stole the puck from Flash Hollett for the third Detroit goal . . . Hooley Smith has a private feud with no less than Bucko McDonald and Ebbie Goodfellow . . . Normie Smith is a vastly improved goaltender . . . Shore will make his return to action next Tuesday against Americans . . . Wally Kilrea looks like one of the best defensive centers in the league.

Famous Kearney Team to Greet Harvard's Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., Dec. 9—Harvard's untested 1936-37 basketball team will make its season debut here against one of the "point-a-minute" basketball teams of Coach Frank W. Keaney who invented and perfected a highly spectacular machine that has gained popularity wherever his Rhode Island State teams have shown—win, lose or draw.

One can justly accuse the Rhode Islanders of being erratic in their style of offence, the spectators nevertheless like their high-scoring style and innumerable colleges, in New England as elsewhere, have copied this brand of playing.

Rare, indeed, is the occasion that the Keaney men cannot tally at least 40 points per game, at home or abroad, and whether or not they win, the team is reckoned to have exhibited a disastrous showing if the final score shows less than 40 points. No less pessimistic is Coach Keaney, himself, who vows that a zone defence is his delight, as far as high-scoring records go.

The team has several strong opponents to meet between now and next March—Brown, Providence, Connecticut, Northeastern, Maine, and New Hampshire, all to be met in home-and-home encounters while single contests are to be played with such formidable rivals as Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts State, and Springfield, New England champions—to mention only a few.

As of other seasons, the coming edition of the Rams will be small with Keaney's newest "point-a-minute" attack built around five lettermen, Co-Captains Jimmy Wright and Jack Messina, Ed Tashjian, Fred McCarthy, and Dave Partington.

Contrary to Keaney's perennial pre-season pessimism, State will have another strong team, but it is questionable whether the current edition will outscore last winter's varsity, which averaged 51 points in an 18-game schedule for what is believed to be something of a record.

As a likely successor to the brilliant Jack Martin, State's premier all-time high scorer and the first fellow ever to be named all-New England honors for three consecutive seasons, Chet Jaworski is virtually assured of a regular berth upon this winter's Rhode Island team. Although a forward, Jaworski, like Martin, may have to jump center. Other sophomores strongly reckoned for possible first team positions are Victor Tkacs, a guard last winter, and Lee Caprielian, his back court mate.

In continuing the dual captaincy system, where again he was a pioneer, Keaney has appointed two floor leaders for this winter, Jack Messina, veteran forward, and Jim Wright, whose assignment last year was to keep an eye on the opponent's chief scoring threat, be he a forward, center, or guard. Both Messina and Wright have starred for three years in football, where they shone in the backfield. Wright is spectacular in the usual steady, dependable game he plays.

Seventeen Players On All-Eastern Grid Squad

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Officials of the Shrine East-West football game New Year's Day announced today selection of the following players by Co-Coaches Dick Hanley and Andy Kerr for the East squad:

Ends—Merle Wendt, Ohio State; Ken Nelson, Illinois; Donald Geyer, Northwestern; and Larry Kelley, Yale.

Tackles—Ed Widseth, Minnesota; and Charles Hamrick, Ohio State.

Guard—Steve Rid, Northwestern.

Centers—Earl Svendsen, Minnesota; and Carl Ray, Dartmouth.

Halfbacks—Ray Bulvid, Marquette; John Drake, Purdue; Clarence Parker, Duke; and Frank Murray, Penn.

Fullbacks—Steve Toth, Northwestern; Ed Jankowski, Wisconsin; William Kurlish, Penn; and John Handrahan, Dartmouth.

Five more players remain to be selected.

International Hockey League

Result Dec. 8

Buffalo 7, Springfield 6.

Where to Eat

Here's a guide to hundreds of outstanding eating places along the highways, in villages and cities of America.

Listed in alphabetical order as to states and towns from Maine to California—from Minnesota to Florida. Contains no advertising. No place mentioned has paid one cent for the listing but are included because they meet the standards set by the author, Mr. Duncan Hines of Chicago.

Makes a delightful Gift

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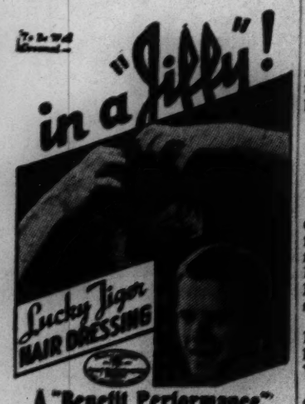

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Ask Your Barber or Druggist.

What a Season! . . . —By Pap'

BIG ED WIDSETH OF MINNESOTA, SET UP A NORTHWESTERN TOUCHDOWN WHEN HE WAS GUILTY OF SLUGGING, CAUSING MINNESOTA'S ONLY DEFEAT OF THE SEASON
OOPS
HARRY WHEELER -CO-CAPTAIN OF MANHATTAN, REFUSED A HOLY CROSS PENALTY IN THE SHADOW OF HIS OWN GOAL POSTS -A FEW PLAYS LATER HOLY CROSS PUT OVER A TOUCHDOWN
LARRY KELLEY'S SOCCER KICK AGAINST NAVY HELPED YALE WIN.
A HUNGRY RABBIT, ATTRACTED BY THE GREEN-TINTED GRASS ON THE ARMY-NAVY GRIDIRON . . .
. . . STOLE THE SHOW FROM THE MULE AND THE GOAT.
IT'S BEEN A GREAT SEASON FOR THE OFFICALS - ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF IMPORTANT PASS-INTERFERENCE DECISIONS

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Herber 'Threw' Packer Eleven Into Playoffs

Four new league player records were estalished during the 1936 National Football League season and marks in all departments of the game surpassed 1935 totals according to individual statistics announced today. The outstanding individual achievement of the season was compiled by Arnold (Flash) Herber, Green Bay Packers and formerly of St. Regis College, who shattered two league marks in forward passing as he practically pitched his team into the playoff for the world title against Boston next Sunday in New York.

Herber's 77 completions in 173 tosses is the most completed by an individual during a league season. These completions were good for a total of 1239 yards which shattered the old mark of 963 made by Harry Newman with the Giants in 1933. This total is believed to be a record in the annals of American football history.

The 77 were more than completed by any entire team in the league except one. The 1239 yards gained on the aerials surpassed the yards gained on passes by any entire team in the circuit, Don Hutson, formerly of Alabama, caught 34 of Herber's tosses for 536 yards thereby giving him two new league records. The former marks were 28 catches for 432 yards by Tod Goodwin of the Giants in 1935.

Earl (Dutch) Clark, Detroit Lions and formerly of Colorado College, was the only individual to retain his 1935 leadership. His 73 points topped the scorers and was 18 points better than his 1935 total. Jack Manders, Bears, was second with 62 points which was also better than Clark's 1935 total of 55. Outson was third with 54.

Tuffy Leemans, New York Giants recruit from George Washington University, topped the ground gainers with 830 yards as eight players surpassed the 1935 total of 499. Ace Gutowsky, Detroit, was only three yards behind in second with 827. Dutch Clark, Cliff Battles, Boston, and George Grosvenor, Cardinals, follow in order with 628, 614, and 612 yards. Ernie Caddell, Detroit, Bobby Wilson, Brooklyn, and Bronko Nagurski, Bears, also passed last year's totals.

Jack Manders, Bears, and Armand Niccolai, Pittsburgh, tied with seven field goals each for honors in that department. This was one more than kicked by last year's leaders, Ed Matesic, Pittsburgh and Ed Danowski, Giants, were second and third best forward passers.

Around the Hub

New Problems

Both the Boston Arena and Boston Garden employees are facing problems of a new nature in construction achievements. Today at the Garden, Bob Murphy, superintendent, is busily engaged in building a huge clay track for the tiny automobiles which are to race there tomorrow night. With some 20 or more drivers expected to enter the qualifying heats tomorrow afternoon, the track will need to be in readiness for severe usage.

At the Arena, Neil McKinnon, Murphy's assistant, is somewhat concerned over the tank proposition for the swimming meet Friday and Saturday. The tank is to be a wooden structure, canvas lined, 70 feet in length, 25 feet in width and six feet in depth. The high diving board will tower some 18 feet in height. In each instance, at the Garden and at the Arena there can be no mistakes. There is danger in a faulty track for the auto races and a small flood would occur should the portable swimming tank have flaws.

Midwinter Golf Meeting

Erastus B. Badger, newly-elected president of the Massachusetts Golf Association has called a midwinter business meeting for promotional purposes at the Parker House, Friday noon, at 12:30. A luncheon will precede the meeting. W. M.

Forward Passing Most Striking Development

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—If there remained any doubt that football is showing a steady trend toward the more open, more spectacular style of play, responses to a nationwide Associated Press poll serve to dissipate it.

Almost without exception, colleges football leaders pointed to the wider use of passes, particularly of forwards, as the most striking development of 1936.

Don McCallister of South Carolina struck a happy phrase when he suggested football offensives had become so unorthodox that the players considered it was "all right to do anything, anywhere, anytime."

15 to 20 a Game

Reports from the Southwest indicated teams there were using just about as many passing as running plays. Vanderbilt, under Ray Morrison, former Southern Methodist coach, reported using more passes than ever before, 15 to 20 a game.

Hand in hand with increased use of the aerial attack, the Rocky Mountain Conference noted, went higher scoring. There were eight games in that sector in which the losers scored at least two touchdowns, twice as many as in 1935.

Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech was one experienced observer, however, who viewed the trend with a different slant.

"It seemed to me," he said, "that the teams in this section that were losing were throwing more passes and the teams that were winning were more conservative and more effective with their passing games."

Jock Sutherland, Pitt's veteran coach, was another who took the variant viewpoint.

"Spreading Effect"

"The tendency of most teams," Sutherland declared, "was to open up and brighten their running attacks to obtain the same 'spreading effect' on the defense once sought by passes. The tendency now is toward delayed plays, reverses and spinners."

Along that same line, Harvey Harman of Penn thought there was less "fancy stuff" and the emphasis was on "power mixed by deception."

Tom Hamilton of Navy pointed to wider use of spread formations, so common in professional football, as a distinct trend. The same tendency was noted in the Pittsburgh sector.

Except in the Far West, the lateral pass seemed to have fallen into disfavor. Babe Hollingberry of Washington State reported the "mania for laterals is dying out" but he was almost alone in that opinion in the Far West. Washington, for instance, beat U. C. L. A. and California with lateral passing plays.

Backward Pass

Minnesota employed the lateral frequently and so did scattering other teams that had the glue-fingered backs and strong lines to make it go but for the most part the backward pass played a much smaller part than in 1935.

One Michigan State observer thought there never had been so many fumbles, due perhaps to the increase in the fake pass and similar plays involving one-hand ball carrying.

Among the other general trends noted by one or more of the observers participating in the poll were: 1, Better kicking; 2, Heavier schedules with fewer "breathers"; 3, More end and tackle-around plays; 4, More multiple passes behind the line of scrimmage; 5, More frequent use of two complete, alternating teams.

Brown Insignia Given Members In Fall Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9—Eighty-one members of Brown fall sports teams have been awarded the insignia of their sports by the Brown Athletic Council, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced today. The list includes three managers, 24 members of the varsity football team, 16 varsity soccer players, 25 freshman football players, and 13 freshman soccer players. The two varsity groups were awarded varsity letters and the two freshman squads were awarded freshman numerals. The total corresponds favorably with totals in the four fall sports of recent years.

Managers awarded letters include Palmer App of Evanston, Ill., varsity football; Hugh H. Wallace of So. Pasadena, Calif., varsity soccer; and Harlan L. Paine Jr., North Grafton, Mass., freshman football. Awards to the football and soccer groups were as follows:

Varsity Football

Lawrence A. Atwell '38, Wakefield, Mass.; William F. H. Battles '39, Hyde Park, Mass.; Vernon Beaubien '37, East Providence; Victor Bernstein '39, Providence; Ralph L. Blake '39, Quincy, Mass.; Nicholas Cariño '39, Haverhill, Mass.; John P. Certuse '38, Mansfield, Mass.; John R. Cioci '38, Providence; Frank B. Foster, Saugus, Mass.; Irving A. Hall Jr. '39, Brockton, Mass.; Jack W. Hawley '38, Salisbury, Conn.; Sherwin J. Kapstein '39, Providence; George Larkowich '39, Providence; Freeman D. Love '37, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert A. Love '37, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. Warren A. Ostergard '37, Canton, Ohio; Forrest A. Pease '37, Quincy, Mass.; Victor J. Petrone '38, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Robert E. Riegler '38, Lakewood, Ohio; Arthur I. Sakiad '37, Brookline, Mass.; Adolph Sharkey '38, Brockton, Mass.; Luther E. Stanhope '37, Worcester, Mass.; Michael E. Turcone '38, Providence, and O. Gale Wisbach '39, Newton, Mass.

Varsity Soccer

George C. Allison '39, Langhorne, Penna.; Capt. Walter W. Burbank '37, Larchmont, N. Y.; David K. Burkhart '38, Drexel Hill, Penna.; James N. Byers 3d '38, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eben S. Church Jr. '39, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Peter Corn '38, New York, N. Y.; Malcolm H. Dearden '38, Fall River, Mass.; Alfred W. Dickinson '39, Newtonville, Mass.; Kenneth C. Foote '38, New York, N. Y.; Charles T. Gaffney Jr. '38, Scranton, Penna.; Horace L. Henry Jr. '37, Ridgewood, N. J.; Walter N. Jackson '39, New Bedford, Mass.; William Margeson '39, New Bedford, Mass.; John H. Read '37, New Bedford, Mass.; Frederick H. Swaffield '37, Taunton, Mass.; James A. Swallow '38, Verona, N. J.

Corner Shots

New Season Opens

Coach Harry Cowles' new Harvard University squash racquets team came through its first test last night with flying colors. The Harvard team, weakened by the loss of Germain Glidden, national champion; E. Rotan Sargent, Bay State champion in 1935, and R. W. Gilder, another high-ranking player by graduation, defeated the strong Harvard Club Whites, 3 to 2, at Harvard in the opening of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub series.

The feature individual match saw Capt. R. M. Dorson beat the Harvard Club ace, Thomas E. Jansen Jr., in straight games, 18—14, 15—8, 15—7.

The two winners for Harvard Club were A. M. Bonnabend and John M. Hall, winner of the Middlesex Bowl tournament last year.

Harvard Club Reds, with Sargent, Gilder, J. G. Cornish, E. R. Loftus and F. L. Young in the lineup, swept Walk-Over Club off its feet, 5 to 0, at Brockton.

Two other clubs—Union Boat Club Whites and University Club—scored clean sweeps. U. B. C. Whites beat the U. B. C. Blues at home and University Club downed the Dartmouth Club, also at home.

Harvard Graduates drew a bye.

The next Class A series will be played Tuesday, Dec. 15. D. D.

Princeton Stars Accept

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Two more outstanding football players were added to the All-East squad yesterday. Andy Kerr, co-coach of the eastern forces, announced that Ken Sandbach, quarterback, and Fred Ritter, tackle, both of Princeton, have accepted invitations to play against the All-West eleven on the coast.

National Hockey League

Results Dec. 8

Detroit 4, Boston 3.

Chicago 5, Rangers 0, overtime.

Commissioner Is Opposed Again By Big Leagues

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Step one in the campaign to clip the all-powerful wings of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, tsar of baseball, has been completed. Over the dynamic commissioner's protest, the majors have joined the minors in voting to recommend to clubs of lower classification all the players they want without telling him about it.

Next, unless all signs fail and the commissioner stops the rush, will come a move to cancel the sandlot rule from the baseball statutes. This would permit major leaguers to raid the fertile ivory fields without running the risk of losing a good ball player—a risk that confronts the Cleveland Indians in the renowned Feller case.

Times Have Changed

Times have changed. So has the use of Landis' whip.

When the commissioner was named in 1921, the minor leagues were fighting for their existence, with the majors and their bulging bankrolls endangering the little fellows. Then came the farm systems to change all that and to paint a far different picture.

Today, estimates Minor League Commissioner W. G. Bramham, all but about 10 of the 186 Minor League clubs are owned by or have working agreements with Major League teams. Hence, what's good for the majors is good for the minors. The majors do not want the sandlot rule, which forbids a big league representative from signing up a player before he has signed a minor league contract.

Landis, who never before lost a battle in his nearly 16 years of tsardom, now has lost three within six days. At Montreal, the minors first accepted then unanimously rejected his proposal to submit full information to him on any players recommended by a major to a minor league club. Yesterday both the National and American leagues turned down the same proposal.

Feller Case Still Open

With the commissioner losing ground, speculation reached a new high today in the case of Bob Feller, schoolboy pitcher owned by Cleveland. Landis retained his usual silence, however, and no one knew what to expect. Two decisions were open: To name Feller the property of Cleveland, or to rule him a free agent on the grounds the Indians violated the major-minor agreement by signing him off the sandlots.

Meanwhile the big league player mart was quiet except for the sale of Infielder Lou Chiozza to the Giants by the Phillies and a three-cornered deal whereby the veteran pitcher, Earl Whitehill, goes from Washington to Cleveland for Pitcher Thornton Lee, who then goes from Washington to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for Jack Salveson, a night baseball hurler of merit recalled from Los Angeles.

Agitation for a change in the baseball was started by the Boston Red Sox, General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston club wrote to the other 15 major league club presidents before the meetings stating his belief that the present ball is too fast.

Yanks Want Same Ball

"We received answers from 13 of them, and all but one was in favor of a deader ball," Collins told the Associated Press. "I think a deader ball will cut out the present tendency of everybody to swing from the hips on every pitch. There aren't enough pitchers in the country who can pitch the rabbit ball and stay on the mound for long." Opposition to the change was led by the New York Yankees.

Specifications for the new ball will be made after league officials have consulted the ball manufacturers.

It was generally conceded that Manager Bill Terry of the Giants had solved his third base problem with the acquisition of Chiozza, who played both second and third base for the Phillies, and batted .297 last year.

Connie Mack, the oldest major league baseball manager in years and in service, has been elected a director of the American League. His election yesterday broke a precedent whereby only club presidents have been named as directors.

Cincinnati sent Pitcher Leroy Hermann to Missions in a deal for Eddie Joost. Cleveland sold Pitcher George Blaeholder to Milwaukee and Outfielder Jimmy Gleeson to Kansas City.

Princeton Soccer Leader

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9 (AP)—Lawrence Singmaster of Philadelphia, left fullback on the Princeton soccer team which won the Middle Atlantic States Soccer Association championship this fall, will captain the 1937 team, it was announced yesterday.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH LAST 5 TIMES Tonight-8:30

MORRIS GEST presents

A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH

LADY PRECIOUS STREAM

By S. I. HSIUNG

with Clarence Derwent, Constance Carpenter. First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Evs. $1.10-$2.75; Thurs.-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20.

Shubert TWO WEEKS Tonight-8:30
Evs. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65

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BLOSSOM TIME

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William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle

in ERIK CHARELL'S

White Horse Inn

International Musical Comedy Hit

CENTER Theatre, 48th St. and 6 Av.

Evs., 2.20-55c to $3.85 New York Cast
Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Future of the A. A. U.

Now that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has held its annual convention and elected officers for the current year, it is up to those in charge of the organization to get together and give to the amateur athletes of the United States an administration with which all hands can be satisfied. Never before in the history of the organization has a convention been held which found two rival factions battling so hard for control and this was almost entirely an aftermath of the previous convention which was noted for the battle over the question of the United States participating in the Olympic Games at Berlin. Last year those for the games won. This year the opponents won, and Avery Brundage has closed a long and notable career in A. A. U., official circles. If this organization is to fulfill its real mission in the future, it must act as a harmonious unit for the good of amateur sports.

Retaining the Metric System

In voting to retain the metric system for the national championships the organization took a step which I believe is for the best. I am free to admit that the use of the yardstick as a system for measuring running events has a sentimental appeal to me and no doubt has to many others, but if the United States is to take part in international events, and especially the Olympic Games, it seems to me that we should hold our events under the same system as is used at those games. If all meets of the future were to be held under the metric system, it would be a comparatively short time before we would forget all about the records for the mile, half, etc. Sentiment for the old records may be all very well; but it should not be strong enough to keep the United States from adopting the system which is recognized by the International Federation. I hope that the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., will decide at its next meeting to reverse its decision of last year to give up the metric system and that other organizations will take it up.

Radix Cup to Guldahl

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 9 (AP)—An average of less than 72 strokes for 65 rounds today gave Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis the Radix Cup for the best medal play along the 1936 golf tournament stretch. Robert E. Harlow, tournament manager for the Professional Golfers Association, announced Guldahl the winner with an average of 71.63, the lowest ever recorded.

Where to Dine

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New Dixie Room and Lounge Now Open
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Industry Moves To Increase Jobs And Slash Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

sibilities and insist that all other factors of our economic life, including labor organizations, be made equally responsible."

Following out the tone of Mr. Chester's appeal, the association was expected to adopt for its 1937 platform planks calling for closer co-operation between Government and industry for the general welfare of the nation.

To Meet Labor Half Way

Industry today is willing to meet labor at the half way point with more appreciation of the workman's point of view than at any previous period in history, according to Ernest J. Poole, vice-chairman of the Association's employment relations committee and, as president of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, an executive intimately concerned with labor problems of the iron and steel business.

"I think industry has a stronger tendency to arbitrate rather than fight, and that it has recognized increasingly the right of labor to collective bargaining," he said. "During my 46 years in the steel business I've noticed a constant tendency in that direction."

An appeal to manufacturers to lend their assistance in development of a housing program to revive the building industry and provide homes for working men was laid before the association by the Housing and Employment Committee, of which Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, is chairman.

"We must take full advantage of the producing and distributing machinery of the construction industry, and add to that all the forces of American ingenuity to solve this problem," the committee's report said. "There is a tremendous need for housing of all types, with estimates of requirements varying from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 units."

Best Field for Homer

The greatest and most necessary field for home building lay in the $2000-$3000 cost range, the committee held, adding that "it is vital that there should be some organization . . . which will focus attention upon this subject and act as a self-starter and directing agency in following through on this important subject. . . ."

Stresses Need for Understanding

In another address, Mr. Hook emphasized that while industry was in accord with many of the objectives of the Roosevelt Administration, those objectives could not be reached without confidence built on understanding between government and industry and between industry and its employees.

"We know from experience that we can no more legislate peace, happiness and understanding in our industrial relations than we can promote love, consideration and affection in the family through the enactment of law," he said. "These things can come only through co-operation, and there can be no real co-operation until there is first confidence built upon a foundation of understanding."

Most Workers Fair-Minded

Mr. Hook, who declared that 32 years' experience with employee-representation in his organization had convinced him that most American workingmen were fair-minded, urged that individual companies establish written labor policies so that they could not be doubted, explain the operations of their business to employees and help to solve the problems of providing adequate housing for low-income groups. Those things, he held, were not paternalistic frills, but "good business."

The issue of fascism against communism, if permitted, is likely to cut across public opinion in France and England and to split the whole political system formed by French and British diplomacy in order to keep Germany in check, according to Andre Geraud ("Pertinax"), French writer and commentator.

Flowers Not Spinach

Business should play more the part of Clark Gable, motion picture actor, than a Scrooge in selling itself to the country, Arthur Hudner, president of Arthur Hudner, Inc., advised delegates to the convention.

Business is not so much a battle as it is a courtship to win the public's favor, he held.

"You will do better if you exhibit charm, good humor, tolerance, gallantry, thoughtfulness, daring, romance—than if you exhibit stubbornness, pomposity, fatuousness, bad temper and faultfinding," he said. "It is only dull business that reflects the latter. In other words, say it with flowers—not with spinach."

Railroad

(Continued from Page 1)

some of the subsidiary firms do, or where they are located.

This empire holds subsidiaries with over 100,000 employees, and a pay roll of $180,000,000 a year, has one of the largest rail mileages in the country and consumes such things as 2,630,000 tons of coal and 130,500,000 gallons of oil a year.

At one point, control of this empire was held by a single thread of $8250, evidence has revealed. It was an option under which the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen could have regained full ownership of their companies from Mr. Ball and his fellow Ohio industrialist, George A. Tomlinson, who bought the key shares of Alleghany Corporation stock from the house of Morgan and other bankers for a few hundred thousand dollars when financial times were darkest. The backing of the Morgan firm was said to have built up the activities of the Van Sweringen brothers from real estate developing in Cleveland, Ohio, to nationwide railroading. The link between the Morgans with the Van Sweringens was emphasized again at this hearing.

In the first place there has been a mystery of why the Morgan firm parted with key shares of the Alleghany Corporation to Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson at an apparent loss to itself.

Bank Angle Studied

Cumulative evidence has indicated that this transfer of control from the Van Sweringens to Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson was more apparent than real; that actually the Morgan concern was standing behind the throne at all times, aiding the Van Sweringens in their financial embarrassment. Hearing evidence showed that big fees went to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, closely allied with the Morgans, as the headquarters of the Alleghany Corporation.

William G. Potter, chairman of the board, denied his bank was "controlled" by Mr. Morgan, but agreed that George Whitney and Thomas Lamont, Morgan partners, are members of the board. The bank is the third largest in the country, and the largest trust company. The bank profited by its association with the Alleghany Corporation by making or participating in $303,418,125 in loans, by interest or commission on the sale of bonds and securities, and by acting as corporate trustee.

The second major point of the day's slow unfolding of intricate financial details was a major one in the picture which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, is painting.

As the Van Sweringen empire entered the financial rapids after 1929, he brought out sufficient securities had been pledged to give the Guaranty Trust Company voting control at any time after August, 1931. This came about simply enough. When the Alleghany Holding Company was formed it issued a series of bonds, amounting in all to $85,000,000. One of the provisions of the bonds was that at all time collateral to the amount of 150 per cent of the outstanding value would be deposited with the bank. Market conditions, explained Mr. Potter, became "unfavorable" and the collateral value fell below the requirement.

Mr. Potter said that he saw to it that restrictive provisions regarding no dividend payments or unrestricted borrowings in the bond contract were enforced, and pointed out that there was no "direct default" provision, so long as bonds paid their interest. Only one issue of the bonds, that of 1950, defaulted, went through reorganization, and some preferred stock was exchanged to the holders, he said.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Farmer	Dec. 11	Plymouth	Dec. 10, 8:00 pm	Dec. 11, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	Dec. 16	Southampton	Dec. 15, 8:00 pm	Dec. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 26	Dec. 25, 6:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Dec. 18	Dec. 17, 4:00 pm	Dec. 18, 7:30 pm
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DRESSY HATS—SPORTS HATS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Selected for their unusual value and individuality.
497 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Poinsettias
Christmas Wreaths
The Rosery Flower Shop
28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-0287

Manhattan Shirts Fownes Gloves
The Gift Shop for Men
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
Knox Hats Krementz Jewelry

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Sonoco Vacuum Products
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Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4040

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
Delicious Home-Cooked Luncheons, Greeting Cards, Stationery, Ice Cream
Well Known Brands of Chocolates
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
Phones Montclair 2-0421—0373

THE EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Treyting and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

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Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine

Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached or dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 5.00 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. Mi. 2-6080
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

JOHN P. BRENNAN
(Men's Good Shoes)
I would be pleased to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers in this vicinity with their footwear requirements. Inquiries invited. 83 Halsey Street.
Formerly with L. Bamberger & Co.

NUTLEY

BUY
SOLAR
HEAT
Solar Fuel Oil Co.
309 River Drive, Passaic Tel. WX 2000

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.

NEW JERSEY

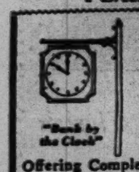
PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $4.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively on BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered to
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 3-1900

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD



The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 805 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8585

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
Offer You Now as Since 1861 Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
Fine Selection of Personal Christmas Cards
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street — Tel. Pl. 6-0016

"UTILITY SHOP"
MRS. BRADBURY
Antiques
Slightly Used Clothing
519 PARK AVE. — TEL. 6-4963

Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS AND GIFTS
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Phone Plainfield 6-0005, 6-0006
A. M. GRIFFEN HARDWARE CO., Inc.
20-34 SOMERSET STREET
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. — Hack. 2-0782

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL — COKE
99 Mt. Vernon Street — Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
11 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Ridgewood 6-5040

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
49 South Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

B. DRAPKIN
Christmas Cards
for Every Purpose
Gift Dressings — Toys and Novelties
Fine Stationery — Juvenile Books
Make This Store Your Headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS

Ridgewood Hardware Co. Inc.
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Mail and Phone Orders Filled — Phone Ridge. 6-0106, 6-0107

VAN DYKE'S BAKERY
Holland Honeycake and Butter Cookies
A Complete Line of Delicious Pastry and Baked Goods
PROMPT DELIVERY
228 Godwin Ave., Midland Park, N. J.
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-0774

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

HOOD - STEVENS, Inc.
Practical Christmas Gifts
For Father, Mother and All the Family
GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
KAYSER UNDERWEAR and GLOVES
ENSEMBLE BATH SETS
Useful Gifts for the Home

Beautiful Display of
Christmas Wreaths Poinsettias and Christmas Flowers
Schweinfurth
83 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood 6-1700—1701
Phone Ridgewood 6-0763 — Graduate Corsetiere

Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET — RIDGEWOOD N. J.

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0800 — IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

Christmas Gifts
FOR MEN
at
WERNER'S
5 Sylvan Street — RU. 2-1178

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
CHINA, GLASS, and ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
HOUSEWARES
VACUUM AND RADIO REPAIRS
COOK'S
114 Park Ave. — Ru. 2-2329

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
223 ELM AVENUE — TEA. 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck, Bogota, Ridgefield Park, Hackensack

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD — Teaneck 6-0991

TRENTON

CHAFEY'S FRAME SHOP
PICTURES—PICTURE FRAMES
ANTIQUES
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER
126 E. FRONT ST., TRENTON, N. J.
PHONE 3-2319

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD-WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

When You Think of CHRISTMAS
THINK OF
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET - WESTFIELD-N.J.
Willard Batteries — General Tires

Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

WEST NEW YORK

Visit Our Show Room for
CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY

● We've donned our whiskers for the 86th time.

all set to get you ready for that momentous date . . . um-hum, you've guessed it . . . December 25th. Spending, as we have, a tidy part of the past year like a truffle hound, snooping and sniffing for potent gift ideas, we're charged with pride when we view our racks and shelves bulging with new, upstanding gift merchandise.

Phone 5131 . . . Allentown

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

BETHLEHEM

"Bethlehem Printing Company"
Book and Commercial Printing
Tel. 905 — 430 Main St.
"The Moravian Book Shop"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
BOOKS
GIFTS, including Pottery, Lamps and Pictures
423 Main Street — Tel. 4312

CHESTER

Tires, Tubes — Accessories
CHESTER'S ESSO STATION
WINTER GREASES AND OILS
BATTERIES — GREASING
Alcohol—Eveready Prestone
R. McFERREN
9th and Welsh Sts. Phone: Chester 2-9730

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-403, 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ERIE RADIO CO.
Invites Your Inspection of the New 1937 Philco—Zenith Crosley—R. C. A. Victor—Gen. Motors Delco Radios
Expert Service Work
28 West Ninth St. — Phone 46-131

Gifts for Men
Beautiful Lounging Robes in silk or flannel; smarties; Shirts; Pajamas in silk, sateen, madras; gorgeous Neckties; Hosiery, Gloves, Mufflers; all reasonably priced.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET — PHONE 22-642

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hamilton—Elgin—Waltham Watches
Diamonds—Silver
Make your selection early on my easy lay-away plan
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
107 West 9th Street — Phone 68-281
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH ST. — PHONE 23-198

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Prestone—Lubrication
Complete Car Service
6th and Peach Streets — Phone 23-691

RYAN—FLOWERS
Land That Merrie Yuletide Spirit
351 West 8th St. — Phone 78-275

"Great to Give . . . Grand to Own!"
A Portable Typewriter
Costs Only $1.00 a Week
Several Models to Choose From
SHEAFFER PENS
Pencils and Desk Sets
Davis Typewriter Company
108 West 10th St. — 25-156

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

Frost, Roycott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. — DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Stetson, Trimble Bel Tone and Juliana Millinery

TROST Shoe Shoppe
Hosiery for Christmas
Matrix Shoes
Children's Shoes
Rubber Footwear
14 West 8th St. — Phone 24-670

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street — Phone 22-239

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Home Made Sauerkraut
29 West Seventh St. — Phone 23-837

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
949 East 11th Street — Phone 23-897

Mrs. Nan. Y. Sullivan, Representative
Make Attractive Christmas Gifts
ORDER EARLY
919 Raspberry Street — Phone 73-450

W. B. F. Sipe
POCKET and WRIST WATCHES
ORUEN—HAMILTON—ELGIN
SILVERWARE—TOILETWARE—CLOCKS
Make Attractive Christmas Gifts
Buy We Serve
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

MOYER
PERFECT TIMEKEEPING ACCURACY WATCHES
Distinctive Rings
Above State at 822
Erie Book Store
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
We carry a fine selection for Children—Boys and Girls from 10 to 16. Also Books nationally advertised in The Monitor. Beautiful line of GREETING CARDS.
We deliver in city, mail anywhere in U.S.A.
11 East 8th St. — Phone 22-924

HARRISBURG

THE FRENCH SHOP
320 NO. THIRD STREET
This Shop is showing the most beautiful Christmas merchandise in its history.
Scarfs—Kimonos—Silk Underwear Hosiery, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs

Art and Gift Shop
105 No. Second Street
Large Assortment of Gifts and Greeting Cards

REGAL
LEATHER GOODS
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
110 North Second Street

LOWER'S
4 No. Market Square
Pottery, Potted Plants
Potted Trees — Wreaths
Christmas Trees

For Intimate Gifts for Her . . .
KICKERNICK
Patented Underdress
Bloomers . . . Gowns . . . Panties
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Christmas Store Beautiful

STEINWAY PIANOS
New Low Prices — $885 Easy Terms
J. H. Troup's 15 S. MARKET SQUARE

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 — 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

KOLBENSCHLAG'S
410 NO. THIRD STREET
Special Christmas Sale
Hats, Dresses and Coats
Also Interesting Collection of Holiday Gifts

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Gifts
Buy with Confidence and Give with Pride
M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture, Interior Decoration and Gifts
NORTH MARKET SQUARE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 29c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Hosiery, Lingerie
Pajamas
OPEN EVENINGS

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
36 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Full Line Toys
Lionel Trains
Christmas Trees and Greens
PH. ARD. 1496-97

MAIN LINE—Haverford

ANTIQUES
John Gough Pidge — Helen Harrity Pidge
519 Lancaster Pike, Haverford, Pa.
Open Evenings During December
Ard. 1482

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Mrs. Norman Jefferies
DRESS SHOP
523 HAVERFORD AVE., NARBERTH
Lingerie, Hosiery
Dress Accessories Suitable for Christmas Gifts

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

J. RUSSELL RODENBAUGH
Representing
BRYNER CHEVROLET
539 TOWNSHIP LINE — OGONTZ 172

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

ALADDIN Book Shop
Christmas Cards
Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD — OGONTZ 4343

PLUMBING and HEATING
Oil Burners
SLIGHT BROTHERS
741 Yorkway Place — Ogontz 4211

OLD YORK ROAD Willow Grove

Oriental Carpets
Antiques—Authentic Moderns
Expert Washing and Repairing
MARIE YOUSSOUPOVNA
Connoisseur
Willow Grove 316 — Old York Road

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Spring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Pansy Shop
Gifts from Every Land
Christmas Cards
That are really different
Names imprinted
THE PANSY SHOP
5627 N. Broad — 5603 N. Broad
Bar. 3837 — Han. 1993
PHILADELPHIA

The Valley Forge Tea Room
1321 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Food. Direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming, restful atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads Pastries, Candies, Ice Cream to take home.
CHAS. N. KARSABIAN

WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Expert in Repairing, Remodeling and Altering Both
CLOTH and FUR
into latest styles.
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4890

THE PARTY SHOP
WEDDING GIFTS and PARTY PRIZES
923 South 10th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tel.: Pennypacker 3065

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
809 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. — Phone Ger. 6813

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

GOWNS
Cecile & Wolfe
130 S. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia
Tel. Locust 9494

Harkinson
Dinners 75c — TASTY LUNCHEONS
FRUIT CAKE—MINCE PIES with the good home flavor
Gtn. Ave. at Coulter St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Not Open Sunday

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HAASIS' RETAIL SHOP
Fruit Cakes a Specialty
Also
Tempting Variety of Fancy CHRISTMAS CAKES
409 W. Queen Lane Ten. 1414
10th and Somerville Ave. Mic. 1900
Germantown — Olney

PITTSBURGH

Special Showing of
—ANTIQUES—
A Large Selection of Antique Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Brass, Ivory, China and Old Silverware.
THE JEWELRY SHOPPE
117 FIFTH AVE. — MAY BLDG.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue — Atlantic 9923

Express Your Christmas Wish by Sending
Personal Engraved Christmas Cards
"ORDER NOW"
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

IMPORTS and DOMESTICS
GIFTS UNUSUAL
50c to $15.00
Summer Shop — Winter Shop
Point Chautauqua, N. Y. — 720 Hotel Schenley
Tues. and Wed. at 2:30 — Pittsburgh, Pa.
EVA MAY ANDREW
JONES BOOK SHOP
437 Wood Street — Atlantic 0256
BOOKS—BIBLES
CHRISTMAS CARDS
FOUNTAIN PENS—STATIONERY
GIFT NOVELTIES
MAGAZINES—DESK SETS
Circulating Library
With All the Latest Books

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

READING (Continued)

RICHARD S TOY CORNER
Toys for all the children
Furniture and Wheeled Goods for the Baby
Front and Buttonwood Sts.

LUGGAGE — UMBRELLAS
GUTH'S
For fine Luggage and Leathergoods at Popular Prices
533 PENN ST. — READING, PA.

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
337-343 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING — ALLENTOWN

SCRANTON

Apparel - Gifts
For Every One . . .
It's Samters, as usual, for the useful, beautiful gifts of quality apparel. For men or women, for boys or girls. A charge account gives you 90 days to pay!
★ SAMTERS ★

C. Young your Hairdresser
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

Useful Gifts of Quality for Christmas
Hosiery, Purses, Scarfs, Gloves, Millinery, Moderately Priced
Joseph's Millinery-Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

The Gown Shop
LYDIA JONES QUINN
Ladies' Ready to Wear—Gifts for Christmas
1801 SANDERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

GIFTS
Wool Scarfs in all colors
Pigskin Gloves
LinenHandkerchiefs
Ladies' Wool Gloves
Ladies' Hosiery
Kickernick Undergarments

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY
Broad Street — Sewickley, Pa.

Plan Now
to have extra money next December by joining our
CHRISTMAS CLUB
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Goblins Candy
Our Own Brand

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick — "It's Buick again!"
Quaker State Oils
ESSO
Broad and Centennial Sts.
Tel. Sewickley 461

HOMAS THOMAS
Jeweler
Gruen — Elgin
Waltham — Longines
Hamilton — Wittnauer
WATCHES
346 Beaver St. — Phone 1898

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk — Cream — Eggs
Butter — Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. — Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Unusual Novelties for Christmas Decorations
202 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 288 and 289

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas
Cards—Gift Wrappings—Tie-Dye Neckties and Suspenders—Handkerchiefs—Novelties and Practical Gifts in Great Variety

SWARTHMORE

Solve Your Christmas Problem at
BUCHNER'S
A Complete Line of New Haberdashery for Men, also Ladies' Hosiery, Bryn Mawr and Vanity Fair Undies, and Many Attractive Novelties for All.
Just come in. We will be glad to help you. Open evenings for your convenience.

May We Suggest A Visit to
BUCHNER'S?
We are fully prepared for Early Christmas Shoppers
OPEN EVENINGS

For That Special Dessert
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
in
FANCY FORMS
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Delivered in Refrigerated Car

VOGUE
Beauty Shop
1 Park Ave. — Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. STILLWELL, JR.
Moving in Large Padded Vans
Storage — Phone 676

UPPER DARBY

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD — BLVD. 2538

C. EDWIN CROTHERS
Jeweler
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
FOUNTAIN PENS
101 Fairfield Ave. — Upper Darby, Pa.

TOYS
Gifts—Tree Ornaments
Greeting Cards—Radios and Electrical Appliances
PAUL J. DEVITT
69TH AND LUDLOW STREETS
Upper Darby, Pa., and Coatsville, Pa.

Ask for Our 32 Page Toy Catalogue
See our unusual Christmas Cards
JONAS TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 WEST GARRETT ROAD
Open Evenings — Blvd. 2284

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

MADISON 935
R. J. ROBINSON
Storage Warehouse
Long Distance Moving by Padded Motor Vans. Moving, Packing, Shipping, Storage.
10 N. UNION AVENUE, LANSDOWNE, PA.

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

Atlas Upholstery
John McMullen, Mgr.
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES
made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES
made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE
reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
VENETIAN BLINDS
made to order.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6534-W

YORK

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT
McFALL'S
50 WEST MARKET ST.
YORK, PA.

FRISBY'S
Dry Cleaning Plant
Has Latest Equipment
For no odor and Non Shrinkage
630 WEST MARKET STREET, YORK, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

On Guard

Monitor Camera Club From Miss W. Feringa, Utrecht, Holland

On a Beach in Holland

Wooden Animals Welcome the Good-Will Aviators to the Black Forest

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor — The Animal Town Youngsters Enjoy Their Visit in Germany

One More Piece

Monitor Camera Club From J. De Bella, San José, Calif.

Exacting a Fee for Devotion

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 29 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Hazel Hoyt Armstrong.

Psalm 16

A Song of Personal Consecration

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry. About 1150-950 B. C.)

THE time had come for David to assume his rightful place as monarch of the twelve tribes of Israel. In deep consecration he sought spiritual guidance for the work before him: The great task of uniting his scattered people, building a national life, and establishing the worship of the one God.

Like Psalm 57, Psalm 16 was finally incorporated into the Temple Songs as a *michtam*, or memorial song celebrating some definite event. It might well be called a Morning Prayer, for the keynote of trust resulting from consecration to the care of God, is expressed in the simple and beautiful words of verse 1.

A modern translation renders verse 2: "I have said unto the Lord, 'Thou art my Lord, I have no good beyond thee.'" With this statement, the singer renounces all other gods and all sacrifices to them, for the Lord alone is his inheritance. An appreciation of the quality of wisdom and intelligence is expressed in verse 7. As here and elsewhere, the word "reins" is generally accepted as referring to wise guidance.

The troubled thought of the period regarding the life beyond the grave is touched upon in the assurance that trust extends even to the unseen existence, called in that day, "Sheol," the place of the departed. This word is incorrectly translated "hell," which has the association of a place of unhappy experience; Sheol is just a *place*.

As one about to take the new road as the leader of his people, David realized his need of guidance, and in utter surety he exclaims:

"Thou wilt show me the path of life:
In thy presence is fulness of joy;
At thy right hand there are pleasures
for evermore."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought dupeties. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Secondhand Shoes

THE owner of the shoe shop where I have my shoes repaired was telling of the number of shoes which were never called for by their owners. He said that some of these were in excellent condition, and that after a few months he disposed of them for about 25 cents a pair.

It occurred to me that some enterprising person could build up a promising business by purchasing these shoes from the various shops and selling them to people who needed shoes, but who could not afford to pay store prices for them.—Amie L., New York.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Americanism: Officials feeling sorry for people who have no bathrooms; the same people feeling rich because they have a car.

Punch: "What does the average Londoner stand for?" asks a writer glibly because all the seats are occupied.

Making the Grade With Wool: Someone has said that Americans have more time-saving devices and less time than anyone else in the world.

Atlanta Georgian: If automobile production continues brisk, we may eventually have two cars for every filling station.

Animal Aviators Visit Germany

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—23

THE good-will animals, in their homemade plane, were now soaring over Germany, after crossing the beautiful Rhine. For about 30 miles they were in sight of a great forest.

"My! what a lot of woods," said Buster Bear. "Germany, I guess, isn't so thickly settled."

"This is the famous Black Forest," said Reddy Fox. "Over to the right are the Harz Mountains, where most of the best canaries come from."

"Well," said Racky Coon, "I'm glad to hear about the canaries; but these woods look interesting to me. You know, coons like trees, especially hollow ones. Can't we stop here for a short visit?"

"Sure," replied Reddy Fox. "If you other animals wish it. All you animals who would like to visit the Black Forest, raise your paws."

Every animal raised his paw.

"That settles it," said Reddy. "Now where can we land?"

"Right back there," said Buster Bear, "was a very good place." So he swung the good-will plane round and landed in a smooth place, close to the forest.

Out jumped the animals. How they perked this way and that before entering the deep, dark woods!

All of a sudden Buster Bear, who was ahead, stopped and raised his paw for silence. They all stretched their necks. But Buster, being taller than the others, was the only one who could see anything alarming. Then he whispered back to them, "There is some sort of building ahead, with a lot of animals around it."

"What kind of animals are they?" whispered Reddy Fox.

"They're a bear—yes, and a small, long-legged animal, something like a stork, and some others I can't make out." Then he said: "There is something strange about these animals. They don't move!"

Step by step they moved forward, peeking from behind trees and bushes. At last, Reddy Fox said, "The joke is on us. I know the answer; these animals are carved out of wood by a German woodcarver. There are a lot of woodcarvers scattered through the Black Forest."

When they had made sure the woodcarver was not at home, they approached the charming little cottage nestled there in the big woods.

They had a great time examining these wooden animals. On a rough bench was a partly completed bear, almost as big as Buster Bear himself, with the carving tools lying on the bench beside him.

Racky said, "We have been welcomed by all sorts of animals; but this is our first reception by a bunch of wooden ones!"

Just then a crackling of twigs was heard off in the woods, and the animals could see the woodcarver approaching; so they scurried back to the plane.

They had all enjoyed this woodland adventure; but now they would see the great cities of Germany, beautiful buildings, great statues, enormous factories, and the place where the last great Olympic contests were held!—*Boylston Dummer.*

Daily Anecdote

Qualified

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A livery stable, Henry Ward Beecher regarded with deep admiration a horse he had just hired.

"What a fine animal," he remarked. "Is he as good as he looks?"

"Indeed he is, sir!" replied the stableman. "That horse will work in any place you put him and do anything a horse can do."

Still regarding the horse with admiration, Mr. Beecher exclaimed, "I wish to goodness he was a member of my church!"

Quotation For Today

TRUE humor springs not more from the head than from the heart; it is not contempt; its essence is love.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

Explanation

Once a year the newsboys of a certain district of London are taken by a gentleman of the neighborhood for an outing up the Thames, where they can bathe to their heart's content.

As one little boy was getting into the water, a friend observed: "I say, Bill, ain't you soiled?"

"Yes," replied Bill. "I missed the train last year."—*The Rail.*

—Answers

"If that sweater fits your husband, lady, I'd like to hire him for my side show."

Yes, With a Bang

Financier: "While some hundreds of fireworks were being prepared for the celebration of my daughter's 21st anniversary someone carelessly dropped a lighted match among them."

Friend: "Still, everything went off satisfactorily, didn't it?"

Rah! Rah!

Steamboat Captain (who has just fallen overboard): "Don't stand there like a dumbbell. Give a yell, can't you?"

College Student Deckhand: "Certainly, sir. Rah! Rah! Captain!"—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Hint to Watch Owners

"Does your watch tell you the time?"

"No, I have to look at it."—*Pearson's.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Indoor Golf

THE equipment: Ten waste baskets, or boxes, numbered 1 to 10. Place them at various places, several yards apart, about the room. A bean bag is given to each player.

Starting at "home base," each player in turn tosses his bean bag at basket No. 1, taking as many shots as are needed to put it in. From No. 1 the bag is tossed to No. 2, each player following in turn. Account is kept by each player of the number of throws it takes him to make each basket.

The winner is the one who makes all the baskets with the fewest number of throws. — Essie R., Milan, Tenn.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 25

To the number of letters in the name of the city whose wall fell after the Israelites had marched round it for seven days .....

Add the number of letters in the name of the Israelites' leader at the time.....

Subtract the number of times they marched round the city the seventh day....

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of this leader's illustrious predecessor .....

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the woman who, with her father's household, was spared when the city was captured.

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Michigan's Roadside Oases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marquette, Mich.

AMONG the most cheerful spots along the winding highways of Upper Michigan are the countless numbers of its roadside springs, welcome oases for the modern traveler.

With towns, villages and watering places far apart, the authorities have piped and cemented the many springs along the road so that they are not only convenient for use, but are also ornamental additions to the landscape. This has eliminated for tourists the problem of cooling the children's milk without ice, provides crystal clear drinking water, and means that pets also have a chance for a cool drink. At some of the springs a special trough has been provided for animals.

Wherever possible, picnic tables have been provided, so that these wayside watering places become happy meccas throughout the day.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Reason why" (D. F. McQ.)—The correspondent inquires whether "why" is proper after "reason." "There is no reason why "why" should not follow "reason."

In the foregoing sentence, the first "why" is used relatively, in the sense of "for which, on account of which." It is just as valuable to the sentence as are the relatives (italicized) in the following: "I know of no place *where* we may find native tungsten"; "Let me see the man *who* did this."

"Reason is because . . ." (D. F. McQ.) — The correspondent writes that he has been told that "The reason . . . is that . . ." is better than "The reason . . . is because. . . ."

Woolley's invaluable "New Handbook of Composition" (p. 282) says: "Do not complete such an expression as *the reason is* with (*a*) a *because* clause, (*b*) a *because of* phrase, (*c*) a *due to* phrase, or (*d*) an *on account of* phrase; complete it with a *that* clause."

That is a useful rule to remember; but let us examine the reason why "The reason . . . is because . . ." is unfit for good usage. The sentence "His reason for not going was because his mother would not let him" really means "The cause of his not going was for the cause that his mother . . ." In the paraphrased form the confusion and redundancy are quite evident. The sentence may be made to conform to good usage by either of two simple changes: "He could not go because . . ."; "The reason why he could not go was that . . ." The first has brevity as an additional recommendation.

"Yen for" (D. F. McQ.)—The correspondent writes:

> I was astonished to see one of our ablest writers had used the expression, "have a yen for" ("Do you have a yen for drawing?"). Is this usage acceptable, especially in writing? I have always thought of it as slang, or at least colloquial. I should also like to know the origin of the phrase, and some substitutions for it.

This slang word has no relation to the name of the monetary unit of Japan; it is derived from the Chinese (Pekingese) term for "optium," literally, "smoke." It suggests an addict's craving for something, and it found its way into gutter speech because of its similarity to "yearn."

The people have it in their power to make of this slang word a parlor term; on the other hand, they can help to keep it down where it belongs. Thank goodness, there is no shortage of ways to express longing or yearning in the inquirer's sentence: "desire," "wish," "inclination," "bent," "propensity," "fondness," "liking," "relish," "hankering," "aspiration," "ambition," "appetite," "keenness," "craving," etc.

Olivet, Galilee (D. F. McQ.)—Whittier's reference in "And faith has yet its Olivet, and love its Galilee" is undoubtedly to the Wayshower's experience on the Mount of Olives, and to his works in Galilee.

Bible Arithmetic No. 25

(Answer)

Solution: 7 (Jericho—see Joshua 6) plus 6 (Joshua) is 13; minus 7 (Josh. 7: 16-18) is 6; multiplied by 5 (Moses—see Josh. 1:1-2) is 30; divided by 5 (Rahab—see Josh. 6:23) is 6.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

Today's "very timely" cryptogram is shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader.

ABCD 'EDFBTCGHT IJKL H

MNA ANNOT HAHL, BC BT ABTN

CI PI LIQF TDIRRBJS NHFKL.

2. Letter Changing

Here's one for the student to ponder over. Following the usual rules, change HOME to WORK in 4 moves.

3. Sixteen or Six?

Two fathers, two mothers, two brothers, two sisters, two uncles, two aunts, two nieces, and two cousins recently met. Yet there were only six persons in all. How do you account for that?

4. Letter Division

A Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader shares this letter-division puzzle in which the letters of a 10-letter word have been substituted for the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try figuring it mathematically.

NOSE) PREMIUM (PNP
NOSE

CRERU
CPSRR

PRMNM
NOSE

SNSS

5. Weights and Measures

Weights and measures of various classifications have been somewhat mixed up here. Can you straighten them out in pairs? The first has been checked for you.

1	16 ounces	100 meters	
2	1 kilometer	1 bushel	
3	1 rem	1 pound	*1*
4	1 centweight	1 quire	
5	1 ounce	20 quires	
6	8 feet	1 furlong	
7	4 pecks	1000 ergers	
8	1 hectometer	16 drams	
9	24 sheets	1 fathom	
10	40 rods	24 grams	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Without a Doubt*

By LE PELLEY

HONEST, MARMADUKE — EVEN THOUGH YOU DID FIND SOME CLOTHESLINE MISSING FROM MY HOUSE, I DIDN'T SEND THAT PACKAGE.
BUT I HARDLY THINK IT COULD BE A COINCIDENCE!
WHAT'S A COINCIDENCE?
WELL — SUPPOSE YOU WENT OVER TO TUBBY'S HOUSE AND THEY WERE COOKING CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE.
SUPPOSE YOU WENT OVER AGAIN SOMETIME LATER — AND LO AND BEHOLD THEY HAD CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE!!
BUT ON TOP OF ALL THAT! — SUPPOSE YOU WENT OVER AGAIN, AND THE SAME DAY YOU HAPPENED OVER, THEY WERE AGAIN EATING CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE —! WHAT WOULD YOU THINK?
I'D THINK THEY LIKED CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Idea—Maybe*

By CARMACK

I asked several of my dog friends today if they could tell me what a "trombone" looks like — That's what my Boss wants for Christmas, I said, and I'd like to get him one —
But none of them could tell me a thing about it —
Not even ol' Togo —
Finally ol' Spike suggested that I ask my butcher friend — "He ought to know everything about all kinds of bones," he said —
"A corking good idea," I said — and off to the butcher I went —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Constitutional Democracy in Britain

MUCH of the discussion of King Edward's dilemma emphasizes the constitutional aspects. And in the last few days some of it, even in Britain, has fallen into an easy supposition that here is another threat of dictatorship. Crown *vs.* Cabinet may look like a new version of the old King *vs.* Parliament struggle. And the trend today in other countries toward personal rule leads some observers to assume that should King Edward get his way in this present controversy, democracy in Britain and the world would suffer a dangerous defeat. Is this true?

Even a glance at English constitutional history belies the supposition. And in one sense even momentary signs argue to the contrary. Indeed, it is possible that a popular referendum might give the King his way. Yet it is hardly conceivable that he would agree to have the personal phase of the questions involved become the subject of public debate or political strife. However, the fact that suggestions to this effect are freely discussed in the daily press is itself strikingly indicative of the depth to which the roots of popular government have penetrated the conservative soil of the world's greatest monarchy. As one prominent British commentator has aptly put it, "The Monarchy has become nationalized," and he adds that instead of being possessed of the Crown, the British people have become possessors of the Crown and the royal family.

Then, it is asked, why not decide in an election? Isn't that the way popular rule is exercised in Britain, by a quicker, more complete referendum than even America's constitutional democracy provides? Mr. Churchill is charging that it is the ministers who are dictatorial, that they have put an intolerable dilemma upon the King without first consulting Parliament. Shouldn't they have to go to the country before proceeding to so grave a decision?

Mr. Baldwin, by his action, says No. And right here it begins to appear that democracy in Britain is also constitutionally curbed.

Experience has shown the need for democracy to work through elected representatives and under constitutional forms. It may easily be that Mr. Baldwin, in bringing the King publicly and at this time to a position where he must appear to retreat whatever be his choice, lacks the complete approval of the people or even of Parliament. Yet while offering an obviously incomplete disclosure of the situation, he has been permitted to go on because British democrats have been schooled in representative government.

For he is the constitutional spokesman of every Briton in negotiations with the Monarch. Let us glance at the background of the two offices. Even as a minister of the Crown, Mr. Baldwin holds office legally only in the King's good pleasure. Yet by constitutional custom the Prime Minister speaks for the people and with the full authority of His Majesty's Government (in effect the people's Government). He cannot be permanently displaced, nor can his purpose, even for controlling the King, be denied unless he loses the support of the people.

Subject to necessary delays and to certain checks and balances of the representative system, democracy is supreme in Britain. As early as 1327 Parliament deposed a sovereign, and today there is no question of popular control. George III was the last King who tried to govern as well as reign. Britain not only has a constitutional monarch; it has a constitutional democracy.

And that democracy is so sure of itself that it has never taken legal powers from its kings. By law, Edward VIII possesses virtually all the prerogatives of Henry VIII; he can (through Parliament) do some things Henry couldn't. That is the measure of British democracy's confident power. Not only is it established constitutionally. It is rooted in the spirit of freedom and confirmed in the long practice of self-government.

The very fact that it operates through constitutional forms rather than as a pure democracy is further guarantee that it will not by emotional rashness slide back under personal rule. And the fact that it is definitely a democracy is guarantee that it will move forward in any adaptation required to insure that not only Monarch but Parliament and Cabinet serve the ends of self-government.

Money—Cheap or Dear?

FREQUENTLY we have had reason to comment upon the cheapness with which the United States Government is able to borrow money. Such cheapness, apparently, is progressive. For the Treasury feels so confident of its credit standing that it this week offered a sizable block of bonds with a maturity date as long as seventeen years, and is offering only 2½ per cent as interest. And the issue has been quickly oversubscribed.

This progressive cheapness of money is a phenomenon requiring some explanation. The situation is familiar in time of slump. Money rates, like other prices, tend to rise as slump turns into recovery.

Few persons deny that the recovery in the United States is now proceeding apace. Why, then, shouldn't the rate of interest harden? The reason is primarily that, in the present recovery, artificial factors are at work. Two are paramount: the unbalanced budget, and the constant accession to the country's gold stocks.

There are still those who think that the Treasury is financed by taxpayers and bond buyers. The fact is that, for the money over and above the amount taken from the taxpayer, the Treasury practically creates its own money in the form of its bonds. For the bonds are mainly bought by the banks, and all that the banks do in paying for them is to open drawing accounts for the Administration; that is, they create money for the Treasury. Results—more money, and, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, cheap money.

Gold imports, which are flooding into the United States, increase the base of the American money supply. There is so much of the metal in Treasury vaults that a proposal is on foot to "sterilize" it. This would mean that the incoming gold would not be allowed to increase the reserves against which banks may create money.

Cheap money is beneficial to the Treasury—hence, to the taxpayers—because it lessens the carrying charge of the Government's debt. But its usefulness may be wider. The rate of interest on Government obligations is "the master rate." Theoretically, it governs all other rates on money. The use of money by business is encouraged by its cheapness, just as cheap food encourages consumption. So needed for economic well-being is the wide and constant use of money that some authorities would perpetuate cheap money by Government action.

To other authorities, however, the continued cheapness of money is an open invitation to inflation. They would contract the money supply from fear that the use of money will develop speculatively into the misuse of money. The projected stabilization of gold is one "brake" in the new monetary enginery. There are others, such as an increase in the reserve requirements against bank loans, a rise in the bank rates on money, the mopping up of money in the market by Federal Reserve selling of bonds, and the return of balance in the budget.

Voices and the Wilderness

THE world should spare a moment to recall the great British peace ballot of 1935, when approximately 12,000,000 citizens of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland overwhelmingly supported the League of Nations. More than 9,500,000 voted in favor of air force reduction, more than 10,000,000 voted to abolish private profits in arms manufacture. More than 10,000,000 voted for economic sanctions; about 6,500,000 even supported the drastic proposal for military sanctions if that should be necessary to restrain an aggressor, and some 11,000,000 voted for the closest possible collaboration with the League of Nations.

That was the decisive peace mandate uncovered when the people of Great Britain were permitted to express an attitude on specific issues, over which the whole world's national leaders were endlessly debating. This mandate impelled the National Government of Great Britain to the most notable, though short-lived, exercise of collective action in history, when the League applied economic sanctions against Italy in Ethiopia.

Subsequently, diplomatic hesitancy and the Hoare-Laval fiasco brought this League experiment to futility. The weakened front for collective action was then assailed by adroit threats of anti-democratic alignments and by the specter of a great ideological rivalry between communism and fascism.

The result has been that, along with Great Britain and France, the democratic countries tend to withdraw from the collective action front and are reverting to armaments on an unprecedented scale.

Yet the mandate of the British people has not been repealed. The British leaders heard last from the people on a nation-wide basis in the elections of last fall, when the Baldwin Government's League program was strongly endorsed. Since that time, events have apparently developed greater support for Britain's present program of unilateral rearmament. There is some evidence of this in the shift of certain labor leaders, who have abandoned pacifist positions to support rearmament.

But there are also reasons for assuming that there remains more of the peace mandate than might be suspected from the British rearmament policy. In support of this conclusion, there is the present apprehension of certain British officials that the voluntary enlistment system can hardly be depended upon to raise an adequate army, and there is also the recent canvass of popular sentiment by The Christian Science Monitor. Indeed, that important British publication, the Economist, contends that never have there been so many groups giving allegiance to peace and social justice as at present.

The drift of the leaders and the people is in a direction that both have repudiated. But there is still a tremendous enlightenment that sees clearly that peace can be organized, not behind communism, fascism or even democracy as such, but behind universal ideals of justice and law.

The Jewish Homeland

Book News of the Day

TRANSFERENCE back to Palestine within the next fifteen years of all the discontented Jews in Europe is the central proposal of THY NEIGHBOUR, by Lord Melchett (London: Muller. 7s. 6d.). After a ten-year period, he writes, it is possible to envisage the evacuation of German Jewry. After another five years, a total solution of the problem of emptying "the overcrowded Jewries of eastern Europe" presents itself on the basis of an emigration of 100,000 a year, rising to 200,000.

The idea may sound attractive, but it is wholly impracticable. Apart from the fact that the Arabs would resist to the last man, there is clearly no room in the country for such a vast influx of new inhabitants.

Lord Melchett urges that in addition to Palestine, Transjordan should be thrown open to Jewish settlement, because the detachment of this territory "was not intended in the first place." No doubt this statement is correct in regard to the first three years of the war, before the idea of a Jewish National Home was officially accepted and when Great Britain was negotiating with Arab nationalists who hoped to include Palestine in a Pan-Arab kingdom.

In any case, however, the present-day Jews have a very small historical or other right to any part of Palestine outside Judea. The Jews are not the heirs of the lost Ten Tribes. The Arab, who is presumably descended from the Philistines, Amalekites, Jebusites and other Semitic tribes which the Children of Israel never fully assimilated or exterminated, has certainly a claim in respect not only of Transjordan, but also of Galilee, Samaria and the coastal districts prior to any that can be put forward by Lord Melchett's co-religionists.

Lord Melchett draws a glowing picture of "a new people growing up in their ancient land . . . leading an active and healthy outdoor existence." But at the end of 1935, according to statistics published by the Jewish Agency itself, no less than 284,000, or 75 per cent, of the Jewish population of Palestine were living in urban centers, and of the remaining 91,000 only about half were living the kind of life Lord Melchett so eloquently describes. A Jewish writer, Mr. Louis Katin, commenting on these figures, pointed out recently that "in spite of a large immigration, during the last five years Jews living on the soil have declined by 5 per cent."

The fact is that for centuries the Jew has been deliberately kept away from the land. Farming may have been in his blood in the days of the prophets, but with a few outstanding exceptions it is in his blood no longer. In spite of the vast preponderance of Jewish capital in Palestine, more than half the fruit and almost the whole of the vegetable output is Arab. The Arab is increasing his output of agricultural produce far faster than the Jew.

To pour cold water on the ideas of one so sincere as Lord Melchett is an unpleasant duty, particularly at a time when the Jews are being subjected to most un-Christian persecutions in so many Christian lands. But it is necessary to combat most strongly Lord Melchett's thesis that Palestine offers a solution of the Jewish problem. On the contrary, Palestine intensifies the difficulty of finding a solution.

Rightly or wrongly, there is no room in these nationalistic days for divided loyalties. Since it is physically impossible for all the Jews to be transferred to Palestine even if they wished to be (which they do not) their insistence on a National Home in Palestine will not solve the Jewish problem, and may even intensify it. The Jews are certainly entitled to build up such a home if they wish to, but a movement which attaches particular virtue to a particular locality above all others is denying itself an understanding of the universality of good. Without this understanding, they will come up against the same difficulties in Palestine that have confronted them elsewhere.

G. L.

Beginning of a Real Feast?

A Wolf in Claverly Street

HENRY'S HOME has been suffering from the "f-f-f's" lately. You don't, perhaps, know what those are? Well, neither did I, till I became an observer the other night when I paid a call on the little house in Claverly street. It was just after supper, and Henry met me apologetically; if I didn't mind, he said, he would place himself at the disposal of the younger members of the family for a time. We could talk later.

First, there was a story about animals, which Henry somewhat sheepishly read out of a book, with a little girl perched on either side of him. At first he was not quite at ease, but soon he got into the swing of the thing and did imitations of a rhinoceros that I should not have suspected from Henry, or indeed, from a rhinoceros.

Odd, how little you know a person, meeting him merely in a business way. I should say that Henry's imitation of an ostrich was a little too colorful, and we grew rather warm over the proper interpretation of a hyena's cry; Henry, I think, failing to get the right hysterical ululation. The two little girls were quite emphatic in preferring my version, and I will say for Henry that he has very bright children, although I pay very little attention to children as a general rule. But Henry's hyena was pallid and lacking in verve. After all, you know, you have to throw yourself into a hyena.

* * *

The story was over, and one of the little girls went to bed. "If you don't mind," said Henry apologetically, "we still have Phyllis's reading to do. It won't take but a minute, and you know how children are, once a family routine is established."

"It's about the woof," said Phyllis politely, getting down her book.

"The wolf," said Henry with, I thought, a touch of impatience.

"Yes, the woof," said Phyllis brightening. "And about the boy."

Henry seemed to take a grip of himself and said: "Now dearie, watch me. I want you to watch my lips carefully. The word isn't 'woof,' at all; it's 'wolf,' see? Like that."

Phyllis watched him very carefully. "Woof," she said.

"No, no. Wool-uff, wool-uff!"

Phyllis drew up her lips for a heroic effort, gave a little smile to show she was going to say it right this time, and said, "Woo-o-ff!" triumphantly.

I felt that Henry was holding himself in with difficulty, and there was a moment's silence. Finally he said:

"Well, that's a good try, that's a fine try; but it's not quite right, even yet. Now you take your primer, and read there."

The little girl took her book, put a fat finger on the page and began in a high, sing-song voice on one of Aesop's fables. She read fairly well, I should say (though I am no judge of such matters), but it was obvious that Henry was going to have another attack at the wolf yet, and was only lying in ambush, as it were, particularly when she came to a passage which she rendered:

"The boy kwied 'Woof! Woof!' and there was no woof!"

"*Wol!*" ejaculated Henry, sharply. "Really, Phyllis— And anyway, you know you can say 'c-ried.'" He turned to me rather defiantly, "She can say 'cried' very well, you know," he announced. "Now try it."

"Cried," I said.

"No, I mean Phyllis."

Phyllis stopped, thought, and then said, very distinctly, "C-ried!"

"Splendid!" said Henry and I together. "Doesn't she say it well?" he demanded.

"I never heard it better!" I remarked. Phyllis smiled shyly. "Can I read some more about the woof?" she asked.

"Well, now on this wolf business," I began, "I don't want to interfere, but I think it would be simpler, Phyllis, if you remembered about the letter L. That letter is a voiced lateral continuant; often loosely classed as a liquid consonant—"

* * *

Henry snorted, as I went on calmly, "See, its wolf, w-o-l-f—"

"Woof," said Phyllis amiably.

"Wul-luff!" interjected Henry impatiently. "Wul-luff!"

"Woof, woof," said Phyllis.

It really sounded as though they were barking at each other.

"Can you say 'wool'?" I demanded. "Woo-o-l?"

"Woo-o-l," repeated Phyllis, without a quaver.

Henry's mouth fell open. We gazed at each other. It was a triumph. "We've done it!" cried Henry. "Splendid! Now all she'll have to say is 'ff.' You can say 'ff'—can't you, darling?"

"Fff!" said Phyllis calmly.

The great moment had come. "Now say 'wool' and then say 'ff' after me," said Henry.

"Woo-o-l," said Phyllis, "-fff!"

It was magnificent.

Phyllis practiced telescoping the two, going faster and faster. I won't say that she got it perfectly, but she had it, let us say, with as much aplomb as an Englishman first confronted with the word "Schenectady." . . . Later that night we looked in at her as she lay in her bed, and she was still saying it, in her sleep.

"It was all your 'ff—ff'!" I said to Henry deprecatingly, as I made my departure that evening.

"On the contrary," said Henry, handsomely, "it was purely and solely your 'wool.' Really, I can't thank you enough!"

"Well, perhaps it was," I admitted. "Parents sometimes forget that they have to break down a complicated problem. That little explanation of mine about liquid consonants—"

Henry gave me a queer look, and I am not quite certain whether he fully appreciates me even yet. Parents are always a little odd that way, I think. Yes, I must go around soon and help him out again.

R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Broader Pension

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under existing conditions, we have no adequate provision for old age or mass unemployment. I am not unmindful of the fact that we have, or will have in the year 1942, when it becomes effective, the United States Security Act. But that plan, like other tax pay-roll deduction pensions, does not, by far, meet the entire situation, for only a part of the people, those industrially employed, are covered by it.

According to cost accounting, the portion the employer is required to pay eventually falls on the public, which means that a proportion of the people benefit at the cost of the majority.

The following pension or insurance plan would, I believe, meet these objections, stand the constitutional test, and meet our present and future need. Briefly it is:

1. There should be an assessment of 1 per cent transaction or turnover tax on all sales.

2. Every person, who is a citizen of this country, or who has resided here for at least twenty-five years, and who is not "industrially employed," shall receive at the age of sixty years a sum of $50 each month for the rest of his or her life.

The seller would be required to turn in such taxes to the Federal Government each month. The term "every person" means male or female, married or single, rich or poor. They all contribute to this insurance fund, and are therefore all entitled to its benefits. The term "industrially employed" means only those who are employed in industry. It would not include those working for themselves at a profession, such as doctors and lawyers, nor farmers on their own farms. A farmer who has reached the age of sixty years is not, as a general rule, doing very much heavy work, but just putters around, and no one would want to deprive him of that.

As compared with the pay-roll tax pension plan, this plan is national in scope and includes everyone. The wife will receive her just share as well as the husband. The pay-roll type of pension only covers such individuals as are carried on pay rolls of certain industries, and no provision is made for the wife in case of the husband's passing. Furthermore, the pension I have outlined can be made effective at once for it is strictly a "pay as we go" plan.

JOSEPH C. WAGGEN

Superior, Wis.

Democracy's Rules of Order

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express appreciation of the questions and answers on Parliamentary Practice, being edited by Mr. Lewis on the Daily Features Page. In the difficult processes of democratic government these helps point out the way.

The notes would have even greater value, in my opinion, if Mr. Lewis would feel free to comment on possible departures from democracy. Some organizations, of course, need not be managed on the self-governing principle, but for those which are, or try to be, so managed, such comments might be directly useful. For example, a recent question speaks of a bylaw giving an executive board power to amend the whole set of bylaws of the organization. A warning that this is a highly centralized delegation of power, at the opposite pole from democratic government, might not be amiss.

J. M. B.

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

The Maintenance of Culture

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

"IT IS an old-established habit in this country," Mr. A. P. Herbert said a while back, "to neglect if not to despise the artist until he is rich, successful, or fashionable." Member for Oxford University, he was addressing the House of Commons on the insufficiency of the Civil List pensions paid to needy persons who have done distinguished service in literature, art, science, philosophy, or research. The discussion raises the whole question of the obligations which are accepted or not accepted by a modern community for services, not obviously utilitarian, rendered in the interests of culture.

There are services whose value can be easily estimated in terms of money, and those which cannot. The former do not fail to get their reward. Even in the domain of natural science and art much effort is capable of being roughly assessed in terms of cash, especially when it is applied to utilitarian objects. The engineer must be employed in the interests of industry, the architect, of building. The art designer is needed to design articles for manufacture. The natural scientist must be employed for purposes of industrial research. Even the skilled writer is needed for committing to writing certain kinds of information and certain propaganda.

* * *

The provision of pleasure for the populace demands its craftsmen skilled in making pleasing stories or songs. And a certain amount of learned proficiency must always be available for teaching the young in schools and universities. The law of supply and demand in meeting the ordinary requirements of a modern community suffices for the employment of large numbers of persons whose training has been mainly intellectual or artistic.

But is that enough? Will it suffice to encourage—or rather, not discourage—that pioneer effort in scientific research, or pure thought, or that disinterested pursuit of perfection in art, through which civilization has been advanced in the past? It must be recognized that such work cannot at once be appreciated by the many who will ultimately benefit; nor will it be rewarded by industrialists, since it makes no obvious contribution to industry. Its value can only be discerned by comparatively few who have themselves been trained to understand it. Does it not seem likely that a state governed by men who are ready to respond to such appreciative influences is a state which will contribute most to the advancement of civilization?

* * *

Such influences were never more operative than they were in ancient Athens, which reached the pinnacle of its greatness under the imaginative rule of Pericles. Public and private munificence provided the splendors of the theater as a medium for the finest poetry and music. Architecture, sculpture, and painting were encouraged by profusion in public building. Learned men and writers who had rendered distinguished services to the state were maintained at the public expense in the Prytaneum.

The cultural failure of the Middle Ages in Europe lay not in any omission to encourage the finer work of the finer representative minds, but in the restricted sphere of its faith. Within that narrow sphere it gave abundant encouragement to scholastic theology, on the one hand, which in the main proved barren, and on the other to religious architecture, which embodied what was best in the feeling of the age.

* * *

If we pass on to the period of the Renaissance we find all the arts not merely liberated but stimulated by Italian rulers—including Popes—and by kings and nobles in France, and in England great patrons eased the path of men of letters. In Britain and America during the nineteenth century, rich men contributed much to learning and research by public endowments, and in literature and art—no longer supported by private patronage—the existence of a cultivated middle class provided a moderately discriminating public for men of letters and artists.

But today the supremacy of the many, desirable in their own interests, has altered the economic conditions under which books are published; and the increasing taxation of the rich is drying up the sources from which learned endowments sprang, or from which works of art were financed. Since the state is taking upon itself more and more functions, is it not becoming increasingly its duty, so far as private munificence fails, to provide facilities for pure research, and certain other facilities—such, for example, as national theaters—for the encouragement of disinterested art? By some means, if civilization is to be advanced, provision for nonprofit-making activities must be made. If it cannot be done by other means, must it not be done by governments.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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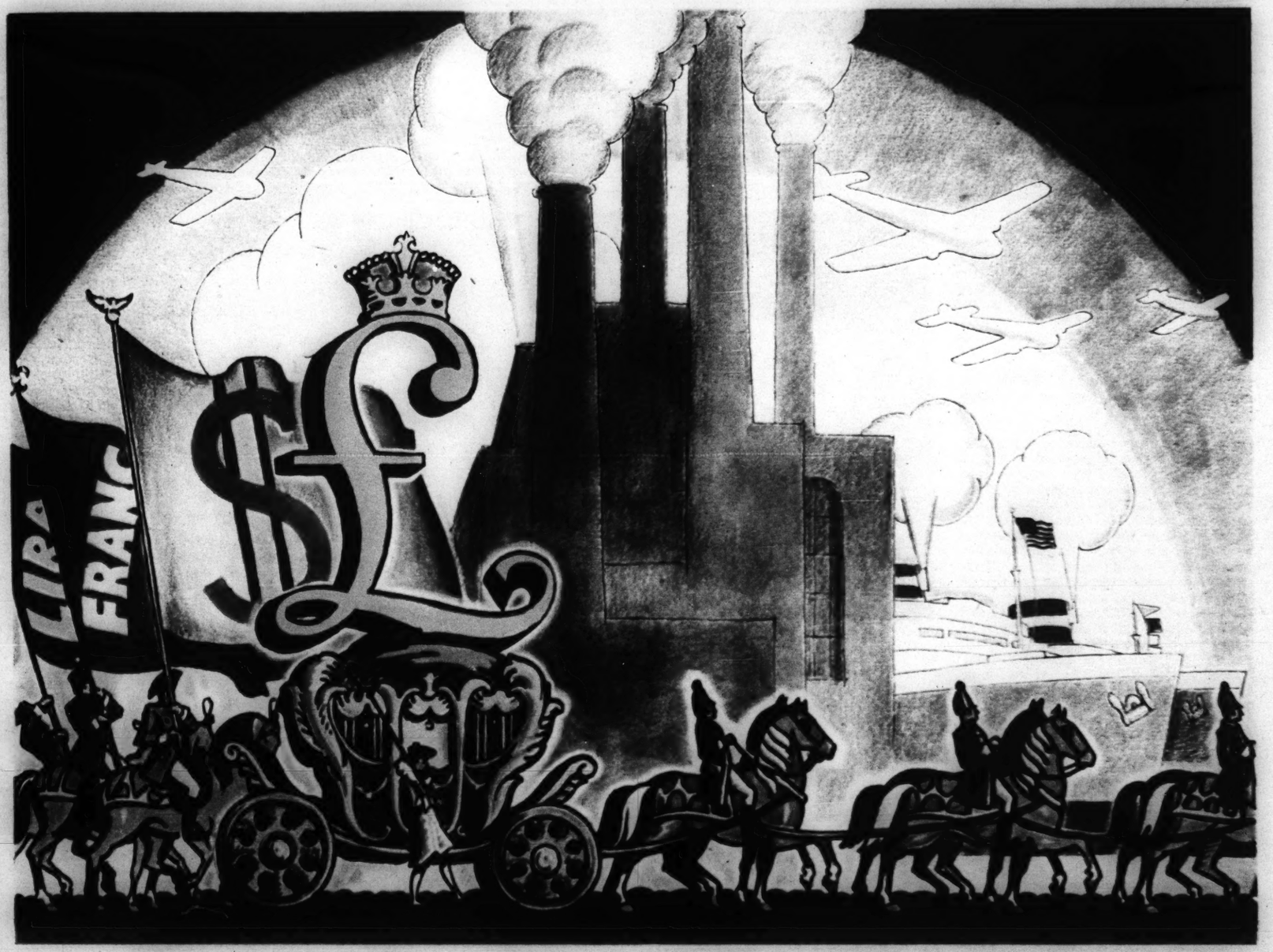

Toward a New World Order

By H. B. Elliston

A SWISS ECONOMIST in New York, to whom his principals had cabled for an interpretation of the significance of the currency agreement of Sept. 25 concluded between the United States, Great Britain and France, replied: "Take no notice of it. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Blum are merely playing politics."

There was a good deal of plausibility in this summary dismissal of the tripartite agreement. In the United States, Mr. Roosevelt was fighting for re-election as if the issue were in doubt. The international coup undoubtedly helped him with the internationalist vote. It filled out the record firmly established in the Americas by his good neighbor policy. In France, Mr. Blum had his back to the wall, struggling with the ravages of the economic depression. His logical way out was devaluation. Mr. Blum, however, had said he would never undertake devaluation. His predecessors had been equally adamant. Other countries had followed the rule of "swearing they will ne'er consent," and then consenting; but a *volte face* in France, where anti-devaluation had attained almost the fervor of a religious crusade, had to be camouflaged with orthodoxy. So Mr. Blum hit upon the device of changing the terminology of devaluation. Devaluation became "realignment," and the word was justified by the simultaneous announcement of a currency accord. To the French all currencies appeared to have been "realigned" along with the franc.

Secretary Morgenthau let the American "politics" out of the bag on the day after the tripartite agreement. He told his newspaper callers about a Russian raid against the pound which he had just scotched. It appears that on the eve of the agreement the Soviet had suddenly turned £1,000,000 into dollars. If there had been no ready buyers of those pounds, the pound might have fallen abnormally. If—! A normal day's transactions in sterling on world exchange marts amount to £17,000,000. Still Secretary Morgenthau, in buying the Soviet offering out of the Government's stabilization fund, pictured himself as a Sir Galahad going to the rescue of the endangered pound.

The Soviet-American incident had some amusing consequences. Rescued Britain, like Mr. Roosevelt's silk-hatted gentleman of the campaign speeches, failed to show any becoming gratitude. The British wanted the pound to go down. They felt that a $5 rate for their currency, which was the rate prior to the tripartite agreement, did not represent the natural rate between the two currencies. Their ideas revolve around $4.50. From Moscow came an indignant statement that the transaction was merely a business operation. To cap all, the pound continued to fall, in spite of the rescue, and is now in the neighborhood of $4.87-$4.89. The Russians must have got at least 10 cents in the pound more than that; therefore they saved themselves quite a tidy sum, and nobody could either blame them for that, or smell a plot in such a smart stroke of business. It really did begin to seem as if Mr. Morgenthau had been rescuing Mr. Roosevelt from the Hearst charge that he was in league with Moscow!

To this extent the Swiss banker stood on plausible ground. None the less, the tripartite agreement—since become a sexpartite agreement with the adherence of the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium—consti-

tutes an essential move in the restoration of a world economic order out of world economic chaos. It is halting. It is a "gentlemen's agreement"; that is to say, nothing has been committed to paper. And it is on a 24-hour basis. In spite of these severe limitations, however, the agreement has the importance of a first step. Till this understanding was reached the nations had been drifting deeper into a pit of stifling restrictionism, provocative of poverty and unrest, of national regimentation, of war.

Just before the agreement an American told me that on a visit to Paris he had found himself the only resident in one of the big hotels. Another said that it had cost him $18 to give a moderate lunch for three at Versailles. These incidents are significant enough of French depression without giving any statistics. There was a continuous drain of gold out of France in place of exports for the incoming imports. The consequent stress at home caused continuous flights of capital that were represented in more gold losses. In a desperate effort to maintain some equilibrium, the French piled brick after brick upon their tariff walls, and reared an outer breakwater in the form of administrative regulations against imports. This latter kind of protection is called "customs mobilization." The country, in short, appeared to be headed for a completely regimented economy; or, as a French correspondent of mine put it, in a gloomy moment, "the barricades."

Thus the "realignment" spelled economic *release* and a prop for democracy for France.

* * *

Of second importance in the tripartite accord is the implication of a tacit monetary understanding between the United States and Great Britain. These two countries are the twin pillars of the economic world. To them the rest of the world looks for example. For several years past the pillars had had no permanent relation to each other. Their currencies, more explicitly, were no longer tied together. As I have said, Britain and the United States still have different ideas as to what their currency relations should be, but the danger that they might press their conflicting points of view to the length of currency war has been measurably removed by the tripartite agreement.

What exactly has been settled as between the pound and the dollar is anybody's guess. At first the over-enthusiastic hailed the accord as an understanding over a permanent pound-dollar rate. It was said to be the preliminary to a tied rate on the gold standard. We know better now. But we are still in the dark. What seems to have happened is that the United States and Great Britain agreed jointly to police the foreign exchanges against foreign exchange speculators and to protect the exchanges against extreme fluctuation. The implication is that for the time being the rate should be allowed to settle itself as the result of the interplay of normal international transactions.

This is a great step forward. The countries have not hitherto worked in monetary unison since the currencies became unfixed. Though the two countries now *agree* to differ, nevertheless the stress is upon the agreement rather than the difference. It is like a truce. But, when you get an agreement to differ, there is always a possibility of an agreement to agree.

Such a consummation has been the theme of post-agreement statements on both sides of the Atlantic. It marks a halt in the drift to hidebound monetary nationalism. This type of nationalism flies under several banners. In the United States it is called the "commodity dollar." Under such a regime the dollar would be subject to constant change *solely* with reference to domestic conditions. In Britain, monetary nationalism is called "managed currency." The pound, that is to say, would be managed with *sole* reference to conditions in those countries over which the pound is monetary king. The expulsion of the "sole" in monetary preoccupations is no mean victory in a world that the abridgment of distances has made into a great neighborhood.

* * *

Future monetary policy, no doubt, will always be based *mainly* upon domestic conditions. There will be no sacrifice of domestic stability for international stability. This, I suggest, is the paramount lesson drawn from the depression. But there is a great gulf fixed between "mainly" and "solely." If the dollar were to be changed, it would be changed *in terms of other currencies*, and naturally would affect the countries of those other currencies equally with the United States. Such a change made with sole reference to American conditions would be the reverse of international stabilization. Now the object, apparently, is to take the entire world into account in any currency change—to do it after consultation with other countries. Such a decision is a necessary first step to stabilization, or the knitting together of currencies.

The statesmen are so confident that the pact will be progressive that they actually look over the horizon to such stabilization. In the United States, Mr. Morgenthau says, "I have said that we would not stand in the way when the world was ready for stabilization." In Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain expresses the expectation that Britain will "come back to an international monetary standard."

* * *

Much remains to be done prior to definitive monetary agreement among the nations. Money is simply a means of exchanging goods and services, and stable monetary relations are necessary only for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the exchange of goods and services. Real stability in the rates of exchange between the different currencies, in other words, is an expression of an underlying economic equilibrium. To superimpose a stable monetary system upon economic disequilibrium, consequently, would simply invite another monetary breakdown.

At present the countries of the world are impeding the free flow of trade behind all manner of tariff and administrative fortifications. *The world is in a state of economic warfare.* Obviously, therefore, the release of the trade exchange system is a sine qua non of the release of the money exchange system. We must have economic peace before we can get monetary peace.

Both Great Britain and the United States recognize this sine qua non. But they are still far apart as to the best means of realizing it.

One difficulty is that neither country seems to understand the other's policy, at least in public. The latest example is Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Guildhall Nov. 9. He said that the objects of the economic policies of the United States and Great Britain were the same. It is true that both want an enlargement of world trade. But in the *methods* of restoring world trade the two nations differ profoundly. Britain's policy is tied to bilateralism; America's to multilateralism.

Bilateralism means the making of *exclusive* agreements between particular countries. Britain has signed a variety of such agreements. Most of them seek more evenly to balance trade between the two countries. Then there are "payments agreements." Under these pacts the proceeds of trade balances must be segregated in payment of outstanding debts or commercial arrears to British creditors. Moreover, there are restriction schemes on world commodities, such as tin and rubber. They are not bilateral in the sense that they are concluded between two countries. They take in a group of countries. Nevertheless, they are exclusionist.

Whether bilateral agreements promote world trade is open to doubt. Apparently the economists who write the "World Economic Survey" for the League of Nations are skeptical. In referring to bilateral pacts, they say that they strike "a new blow" at world trade. Even the London Times writes of "the cramping effects of bilateralism." Moreover, the agreements are at variance with the ideal economic policy laid down during the Italian imbroglio by Sir Samuel Hoare. The British statesman, speaking of the "land-hungry" nations, acknowledged that the problem was "economic rather than political and territorial." "It was the fear of monopoly—of the withholding of essential raw materials—that was causing alarm," he said, and he pleaded for remedial action in concert. Sir Samuel might be reminded that tin and rubber restrictions do not harmonize with that declaration. They have perturbed full America, let alone hungry Italy, Germany and Japan!

Bilateral agreements certainly develop trade between the two particular countries affected. And that is precisely British policy. "Our policy," said Mr. Chamberlain, in a restatement of it on Nov. 11, "is to promote the exchange of goods between Great Britan and other countries by means of bilateral pacts." But much of the increased trade between them might be taken from other countries. In short, it might not be a development of world trade, but a switching of it.

* * *

It is this kind of policy against which Mr. Hull has set his face. Mr. Landon, in his campaigning for the Presidency, came out for the British practice. Mr. Peek is its chief evangelist now that Mr. Landon has retired from the fray. What Mr. Hull said in the campaign about the Landon philosophy is equally applicable to British practice.

To date the Secretary of State has signed 14 trade agreements. But none of them is exclusionist. The tariff favors exchanged between the two signatories are "generalized" to all other countries which in their trade policies do not positively discriminate against the trade of the two signatories. This is what is called multilateralism. It is a much surer guarantee of world trade than the British practice, because it insures "a free field and no favor" to the entire world of trading nations —a single tariff system in a country's commercial relations, not a multiple and discriminatory one.

This is the only method, moreover, by which the present economic acerbities of the world may be appeased. Suspicion is fostered when two nations are in exclusive economic relation as it is when they are in exclusive political relation. It is the alliance method in the economic sphere. Multilateralism is thus the only psychological foundation for peaceful world trading.

Mr. Hull has taken the place formerly occupied by the British Cobdenites as the apostle of multilateralism. His critics accuse him of being quixotic. What is the sense, they ask, of going to the trouble of negotiating an agreement when the fruits of it have to be shared? There would be no such criticism if the agreements were examined in detail. Take, for example, the Swedish agreement. The Swedish Government has reduced the duty on automobiles. The duty is applicable to all trading countries, but the United States does not mind that, because in automobiles American manufacturers can outcompete any other nation. Sweden made this concession in return for an American concession on matches applicable to all comers. Sweden, however, is fully capable of beating other countries in the match trade. *It is in particular commodities in which the countries are particularly interested that concessions are exchanged.*

The continuing good effects of the American crusade for multilateralism in trade policy may be illustrated from the American-Belgian treaty. A few days after the agreement Belgium signed a pact with France under which the duties on certain classes of automobiles, chassis and parts were reduced. About two months later Belgium lowered its duties on a number of products of interest to American exporters in trade agreements with Germany and Italy. Under the prior Hull pact the benefit of all these reductions was immediately extended to like imports from the United States without any quid pro quo on America's part.

Several other misunderstandings obscure the path to definitive understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Among those that are not obvious is American domestic dollar policy.

Britain has a clear-cut monetary policy. It is to keep the home purchasing power of the pound sterling steady. This has been so successful that a score of countries have tied their currencies to the pound and British monetary policy. These countries include Scandinavia. I mention Scandinavia in particular because many persons invoke the Scandinavian countries as examples of the genius of Scandinavian monetary management. They ought to reserve a meed of their praise for the parent British monetary policy. Now, if the pound were tied to the dollar, the result would be to allow American conditions to affect this purchasing power stability in the sterling countries. There would be no objection if American conditions were stable. There's the rub! Under Mr. Roosevelt, monetary policy is on a "24-hour" basis, and seems to be aimed at pulling down the purchasing power of the dollar, with a view to making dollar debts more tolerable.

* * *

Such a policy so boldly pursued invokes the specter of inflation. "When is the inflation going to begin?" is the question most frequently asked by business visitors to America. It was asked of me when I visited Canada last year. Britain has no idea where American monetary policy is leading. It doubts whether America does!

One may so far agree with the British standpoint as to say that there appears to be no consistent aim in American monetary policy. Contrast, for instance, Mr. Hull's economic multilateralism and the recent Presidential hint that foreign investment might be blocked in America. This would be "exclusionism" with a vengeance. One can imagine with what chagrin the Secretary of State read the news, not to mention the consternation at the London end of the "gentlemen's agreement."

The habit of collaboration, however, has been resumed, with a nice distribution of regard for both internal and international considerations; and this is the best harbinger of all-in understanding. Peoples, if not all their governments, know that they must live together or hang together. Nothing has been more obvious in the last five years than the fact that nations cannot live separately. Nothing has been so pointed as the fact that living separately is not, as used to be argued by a school of economic philosophers as well as by narrow nationalists, a safeguard against war; it is a fomenter of war.

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MONEY MEN CONFER

Daniel Bell, Acting Director of the United States Budget (left), and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, as They Appeared at a Senate Finance Committee Meeting.

Ruler of the Roads

When Leslie Hore-Belisha, M.P., Became Minister of Transport in Great Britain His Friends Felt That He Had Been "Shelved," but They Were Mistaken

By James Henderson-Stewart, M.P.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA
Minister of Transport in the British Government.

RECENT PROMOTION OF Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha to Cabinet rank does more than restore the balance of British political parties, by conceding to the Liberal Nationals a seat upon which they had a claim in the inner circle of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's National Government. In addition, it brings back to the direct ladder of advancement a distinguished politician who, for patriotic reasons, had temporarily stepped aside to his own immediate disadvantage.

When Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha was transferred from the Treasury to the Ministry of Transport, the change was generally regarded as a setback to his political career. To his friends it came, almost without exception, as a disappointment. I met him at a garden party on the day of the appointment and I should say he shared the regret.

He had been a brilliant success as Financial Secretary. Though many disliked him—for, like all ambitious men, he had made his enemies—yet men of all parties had joined to acknowledge the efficiency and dexterity of his work and the impeccable style of his every appearance at the Front Bench. His winding up speeches on the budget had been almost faultless in manner and material. Already he had acquired a first-rate parliamentary reputation. The highest achievement seemed within his reach.

The office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury is peculiar to the British Government. It ranks first among all the junior posts and long custom has invested it with the status of next step to the Cabinet. There have been few instances where the holder has not obtained the coveted promotion, and in the present case, if opinion had been canvassed in the House of Commons, nine members out of ten would have backed Mr. Hore-Belisha for the traditional honor in due course. Certainly, on merits, he deserved it.

But he had further claims. He had played a vital part in the formation of the National Government in 1931. It was he who, at a critical moment in the autumn negotiations, when the Prime Minister's authority was in danger, had presented him with a pledge of support from the National Liberals which enabled him to go to the country. Without that pledge there might have been no National Government. Mr. Hore-Belisha might reasonably have expected that his timely action and the tactical power of the group he represented would be adequately rewarded when opportunity offered. He had been appointed at the beginning to a junior position in the Board of Trade and later raised to the Treasury. If a further move was to be made, by all the rules it should have been to the Cabinet.

* * *

Instead, he was called one day to the Prime Minister's room and asked to resign his office for one of lower status. There was no question at that time of the standing of the Ministry of Transport. It was an independent department, but not the most enthusiastic admirer would have described it as of first-class value. Though it dealt with the largest domestic industry in the country, employing no less than £2,000,000,000 of capital and 2,000,000 work people, with interests extending over 177,000 miles of roads and 20,000 route miles of railways, as well as the natural elements of water and air, yet it had remained in the hands of different ministers a secondary and little known division.

The new Minister had the choice either to adopt the bird-of-passage attitude of his predecessors, or, having taken on the job, so to vitalize the department as to make it worthy of his mettle.

In two years he has succeeded in lifting the Ministry of Transport to the forefront of British politics. It ranks now the equal in public interest of any other department of the state. The name of its head has become a household word, his actions the everyday topic of conversation of duke and dustman. Hore-Belisha, indeed, has become an institution, attacked, defended, slandered, praised, discussed in every home in the country. The music hall has got him, popular songs acclaim him, he has become such a figure that correspondents announce mass attacks to drive him out of his seat at the next election.

* * *

His rise is one of the most remarkable examples of unaided personal achievement since the war. What is the secret?

It is true he likes publicity and exploits it to the full. One of his first acts on taking office was the appointment of a "public relations officer" to speak for his department. But in that he is merely sensible, for Englishmen are beginning to realize (as Americans have long understood) that neither soap nor service is of value till the public get to know about it. His first problem was to shock the public into action. Road accidents were killing 130 people a week and injuring 5000 more, and the numbers were steadily rising. A halt had to be called to the slaughter. Safety devices, hurriedly introduced, had to be quickly explained and popularized. How to do all this without the widest publicity? At least, he can claim that no one today is ignorant of the facts or does not recognize a Belisha beacon when he sees it. If all of it has not succeeded, it has represented a gallant effort to reduce a dreadful list of fatalities.

If he had had dictatorial powers, Englishmen might have heard less about him and more about his plan. As it is, he can do nothing without the active support of a thousand local authorities scattered over England, Wales and Scotland.

I asked him the other day what were the main objectives for which he was striving. He is aiming, he said, at a co-ordinated transport service for the whole country, which shall meet the varying needs of modern traffic and at the same time preserve human life.

The trouble is that Britain has never taken a comprehensive view of its communications. Individual branches have been allowed to expand and decline without any attempt made to fit them into a general structure. Thus, the roads were first sacrificed to the waterways, then the waterways to the railways and lately the railways to the roads.

"The significance of the Ministry of Transport," Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "is that it is a guarantee to the future that those errors shall not be repeated."

In giving every possible stimulus to each form of transport to perform the function for which it is best suited, he insists that its separate development shall be related to the whole.

But first he must modernize the separate forms, and he must begin where the call for improvement is most urgent. He sees the railways a complete system, not perfect, but at any rate safe for human travel. For the moment, therefore, he turns to the roads. Already his plans are made. A campaign has been launched for the better use of vehicles, the better use of roads, and the improved character of the roads themselves.

* * *

The Use of Vehicles. Already he has made it required that everyone who takes a mechanically propelled vehicle onto the road must demonstrate his capacity to handle it, just as in other spheres the engine driver and master mariner are required to prove their competence. In addition, the vehicle itself is to be subjected to periodic tests in the same way as airplanes, railway engines and ships are tested.

Use of Roads. Safety devices, such as traffic signals, white lines, pedestrian crossings and barriers are being extended over the whole country. A 30 m. p. h. limit has been imposed in all built-up areas, and in order to prevent unnecessary noise the sounding of horns in London after 11 p. m. and the lack of efficient silencers on engines have been declared illegal. The London experiment will be extended to other areas at the request of the local authorities. A new highway code setting out the rules of the road has been delivered by post to 15,000,000 households, and children at school are being taught the elements of road safety.

Character of Roads. With a view to achieving wide-scale improvement, local authorities are being urged to prepare five-year plans for road development. Substantial grants are offered by the ministry for all approved schemes, and every effort is being made to expedite work. Approved schemes include provision for the segregation of traffic (separate tracks for vehicles, cycles and pedestrians), for the building of bridges which shall not offend the amenities of the countryside, and for the prevention of ribbon building of houses which lately has desecrated the rural roads of England. A special commission has been appointed to survey the whole London area and submit proposals for the reorganization of its traffic.

The program was at once bold, imaginative and scientific. The pace set is unequaled in any public enterprise of the kind. If half the Minister calls for in five years is accomplished he will go down in transport history as a big man.

Happily for transport, a way was found of giving him Cabinet rank without removing him from the job in which he has done so well. Sooner or later he will move to a higher place. Given continued success at the polls and the presence of circumstances, and, above all, of friends favorable to his advancement—I can see nothing to prevent the fulfillment of his desire. He is one of England's most determined men.

Sand In Your Shoes

Once on Florida Beaches Means Twice There, Says the Local Tradition; Yet Twice There Is Not Half Enough to Know the Varied Charms of This Winter Home of the Sun

By Walter L. Winchester

DOWN IN THE DEEP SOUTH there's a bustle and stir. On that verdant finger of sand and coral which reaches out toward the Antilles, like a Louis XV heel on a party slipper, the languid tempo of a semitropical summer gives way to an air of vibrant expectancy. It is "homecoming time" for Florida's winter guests!

Through the imaginary funnel, whose cone reaches from bleak New England to windy Chicago and beyond, seemingly endless lines of travelers, in a position to escape from business ties and wintry blasts, begin to pour into this bright empire of flowers and sunshine. They journey in air-conditioned trains and comfortable buses, aboard luxurious steamers and palatial yachts. They motor over velvet-smooth highways or fly in great transport planes that literally hop from winter to summer. You'll find them here from other lands, too . . . vigorously competing in sports, or just "a-sittin' in the sun."

* * *

Floridians pridefully decree that once you "get Florida sand in your shoes" you'll come hurrying back another season. And the State's 27 per cent population increase since the Golden Days of 1925 shows that more and more persons are making Florida their permanent winter home. The fact that homes up to $5000 are exempt from taxes for operation services has greatly stimulated home building.

Economic growth is rapidly making Florida self-sustaining. In 1935, agricultural shipments out of the State nearly doubled imports, a complete reversal of the 1925 picture. These same 10 years saw the citrus industry increase its pack from 500,000 to 7,500,000 cases. And 40 per cent of the grapefruit crop in 1935 went into cans, while 75 vegetable canneries and two large sugar mills have been opened in the decade.

But open house and open arms for the tourist hordes still remain the State's greatest business. The tourist trade has doubled in 10 years. Before Old Sol again reaches his northern solstice, Floridians will have provided entertainment for perhaps 2,000,000 or more winter guests. Practically every resident is a potential landlord. From the magnificent hotels to the "spare room" in the tiniest cottages, all available rooms are made ready for incoming visitors. Every facility in town and city is utilized to provide pleasure and entertainment; a surprising amount is at little or no cost.

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There is, of course, in nearly every resort city, the round of sports and recreation—golf, tennis, riding, swimming, shuffleboard, dancing, and all the others. Sailing and motorboating are at their best. Fishing in Florida is the "sport of presidents" and the fighting sailfish and tarpon help to provide "fish stories" worth the telling. Baseball fans get an advance peek at half a dozen major league teams working out at spring training grounds in different Florida cities. For those of quieter inclinations, beautiful parks and gardens beckon, band concerts, boat races, elaborate parades, bridge parties and motoring add enjoyment. And friendships are quickly formed in this gay, pleasant and easy atmosphere.

Milady's clothes need be no problem. Everything goes. Next season's styles may be seen at ultra-fashionable hotels and clubs. Yet, generally speaking, the last summer's northern wardrobe is adequate most of the season, white and pastels being most popular, with a good warm coat and knitted dresses added, and most welcome on the occasional cool days in January and February, especially in upstate resort cities.

Queen of Florida's teeming east coast is Miami, set in an enchanting background of tropical foliage and exotic flowers and fruits. With neighboring Miami Beach and Coral Gables, this popular southern playground is welcoming the early rush of winter visitors. And a season in or near Miami is something one remembers. There is fine surf bathing on palm-lined beaches in 70-degree water. White sails skim, mothlike, over the sapphire waters of Biscayne Bay, or drift lazily under a tropical moon. Palatial homes and hotels, exquisite small Spanish houses with flower-festooned patios, and the 80-foot Royal Palms at Hialeah all add their charms. The Miami section, and Palm Beach to the north, are famous rendezvous for celebrities, persons of wealth and fashion, but the facilities are many and varied, at prices to suit all tastes and pocketbooks.

From Miami, the remarkable Tamiami Trail leads the motorist on an adventure across the reclaimed Everglades. Here you may surprise an alligator basking in the sun on the canal bank edging the trail, or a family of water moccasins swimming silently over the surface. White and blue heron look like patches of bloom as they perch on little trees and shrubs. Several Seminole Indian villages along the trail are open to visitors for a small fee.

In contrast to Miami's dazzling modernity is the illusion of ancient Spain as one wanders in the narrow streets of St. Augustine, or stands on the fort which overlooks the old City Gates, not far from the shore where Ponce de Leon landed in 1513. This charming city has been under Spanish, French, British and American flags. Just a step from the central Plaza, with its one-time slave mart, are hotels which bespeak the Spanish Renaissance, and fascinating old houses and patios, among the most venerable in America. The romantic legend of the Fountain of Youth still draws its quota of visitors to this city.

Between Miami and Palm Beach are several important towns—Fort Lauderdale is one. It is close to the Everglades jungle and has a unique hotel remodeled from a United States warship. Lake Worth, another, is a beautiful lake resort town. West Palm Beach, too, has a thriving winter business and serves as a commercial center for near-by Palm Beach.

At Daytona Beach, styled the "Atlantic City of the South," one may take

(Continued on Page 22)

It's All Done With Light

The "Electric Eye" Sees All, Notes All, and Does All, and It Is Being Adapted to New Uses Daily, Performing Myriad Wonders That Help and Amaze Mankind

By Margery Rae

THE YOUNG LADY HURRIED into the public building toward a drinking fountain. Looking for a lever to push or a handle to turn, she was vexed to see neither. Her head bent down and—lo, up spouted the water, as if it had been awaiting her!

"Now how did that happen!" she said, half to herself, a minute later.

The elevator starter grinned at her perplexity. He also leaned over the fountain, and the water bobbed up to him.

"It's your head, cutting through this beam of light, that does it," he tried to explain. "It makes the water come up just when somebody is here and wants a drink. Photo-electric cell, they call it."

"I call it magic!" the young lady grinned in reply.

* * *

No less than magic it seems to be, that the small compact photo-electric cell, measuring only a few inches in height, should automatically sort colors, open garage doors, arrest criminals, extinguish fires.

It has become a modern Aladdin's lamp of industry.

Astronomers use it in measuring and comparing the light arriving at the earth from the stars. Factory owners use it for fire and burglar protection. Detectives use it to combat the activities of criminals. Aviation officials use it with a captive balloon to determine the fog height necessary for safe air travel. Traffic experts use it in installing signals in outlying districts.

* * *

Certainly the "electric eye" comes nearest to delegating to mechanisms human intelligence. Watch how it operates to prevent prison escapes. A prisoner comes creeping up a prison wall. At one end parallel to the prison wall, a small beam of light shines steadily into the photo-electric cell mounted at the other end. When he comes within range of vision of the cell, a revolver is fired automatically, a general alarm set off by a bell on the wall. The interruption of this beam of light caused the flow of current to cease, which created the impulse that operated the relays. It might also have turned on flood lights, or set off a battery of machine guns.

Light falling on certain metals or metallic oxides knocks loose electrons, which will flow through a closed circuit. This, in a nutshell, is the principle of the photo-electric cell.

The history of the photo-electric cell follows the studies of light energy and its effects very closely. Curiously, it dates back 2000 years, to the discovery that light impinging on an object was only partly reflected, and the rest absorbed.

The underlying principle of the modern photo-electric cell was discovered by Heinrich Hertz, German physicist, in 1887, who, while conducting experiments in spark discharges, noticed that one spark gap was affected by the light from another gap.

In 1889, J. Elster and H. Geitel seriously undertook the task of applying the theory to practical use, and to their thirty years of research, coupled with the work of Armstrong, Langmuir, and others, can be credited the marvelous instrument of untold uses that we have today.

* * *

The early photo-electric cell consisted of a metal plate acting as one electrode, which was exposed to light radiation, partially enclosed by a metal case acting as the other electrode, with the intervening space being air at atmospheric pressure. Today the cell consists of either a light-sensitive metal plate, or a metallic coating on the inside of a glass bulb, as the first electrode; and another plate as the second electrode—both enclosed in a glass tube with less than one-millionth of the air density of its early forerunner.

The electric energy generated by a photo-electric cell is minute. This made the present-day applications of the cell quite impossible until the thermionic valve and its successor, the three-electrode vacuum tube, were invented and perfected, thus furnishing the means of amplifying this minute electrical energy sufficiently to operate relays or indicating instruments.

* * *

Prof. J. Ambrose Fleming of University College, London, invented the two-electrode thermionic rectifier, and later, Dr. Lee DeForest inserted a third electrode, the necessary element to make possible the amplification of electric energy.

In factories where mass production is involved, the cell has been applied to counting items. A number of hot ingots which pass a given point would dazzle the human eye that tried to count them; their heat would rapidly wear out a mechanical counter. But the electric eye, by one operation, can count, check colors, sort in various sizes, and reject any items with mechanical imperfections.

The electric eye is used in maintaining lubricating oil at a given color, in the heat treatment of steel bars, to remove bars from furnaces as soon as they reach the desired degree of redness, and for many other industrial purposes.

* * *

Television, at both sending and receiving ends, depends upon the photo-electric cell. The earliest television set consisted of a clumsy mechanical scanning disk, invented in 1884 by Paul Nipkow, an obscure German experimenter. The idea had lain fallow for forty years before it joined forces with the electric eye to produce minute laboratory images, one at a time, yet so rapidly that to the human eye they formed almost a continuous picture.

A newer and more satisfactory televiser is the iconoscope, invented by Dr. Alexander Zworykin. This is the photo-electric cell that resembles the human eye. Like the eye, the iconoscope scans the whole image, but with a roving beam of electrons. At the receiving end, it translates impulses into lights and shadows, giving the entire picture simultaneously.

* * *

Talking motion pictures utilize an accurately-dimensioned beam of light from an exciter lamp, which is directed through an optical system, through the sound track on the film, and impinges on the sensitive surface of the cell. Since the dimensions of this beam where it hits the sound track are constant, the variable opaque portions on the track vary the quantity of light that reaches the cell. This sets up minute currents of proportionate magnitude, which are amplified and put into the speaker to give sound.

A photo-electric relay functions in the Holland tunnel, under the Hudson river, recording the number of automobiles that use the tunnel daily. Vehicles crossing the Ambassador bridge in Detroit are likewise counted.

An enterprising store in New York city has adapted the cell to its use as a means of advertising as well as economy. When a pedestrian nears their show windows, he interrupts a beam of light which activates the relay. This lights up the window display for several minutes. Naturally the passer-by is attracted by this unusual scheme.

* * *

Another interesting and invaluable use to which it has been put in factories is the smoke indicator and recorder as a means of preventing the waste of fuel that results from inefficient combustion.

Certain photo-electric devices offer greater protection than has ever been known. Safety guards on hazardous machinery operate so that a workman who moves too near intercepts a beam of light which shuts down the machine, or sounds a warning.

* * *

The cell is used to level elevators automatically at floor stops. The slightest sign of smoke in rooms where high combustibles are stored is detected by the electric eye, which gives a warning as well as releasing extinguishing fluids.

In schools and libraries, lights are automatically turned on as the day darkens.

Such operations as regulating the thickness of paper in its manufacture and ringing an alarm on the machines when breaks occur in the paper; operating traffic lights for horses but not for people, at bridlepath crossings; candling and grading eggs for size and quality—these are still other uses of this versatile little device.

Photos from Wide World and by Courtesy of General Electric Co.

IT'S ALL DONE WITH—PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELLS

The little tube at the upper left seems to be completely versatile. It can be harnessed to do all sorts of strange and wonderful things as described in the accompanying article. Among other things, it uses golf-club speed in the experiment at the upper right. It opens one of the busiest doorways in New York, both inner and outer doors, at 40 Wall Street, without a hand touching them. Dr. Phillips Thomas, Westinghouse research engineer, is shown at the lower right demonstrating that it is possible to play the marimba by directing beams of light from electric torches upon the proper tubes, so moving the hammers and sounding the notes.

Reading the Mail of 2000 B.C.

That Is What Archaeologists Have Been Doing of Late With Renewed Zest, and They Have Learned About Babylonians From a Ton or So of Baked Clay Tablets

By Herbert B. Nichols

Wide World Photos

COURT RECORD OF 1500 B. C.

Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, Director of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Baghdad, and a Graduate Professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania, Is Holding One of the Cuneiform Texts Which He Has Translated. It Is the Record of a Trial Given the Chief Official of a Mesopotamian Town Who Was Charged With Accepting Bribes and Other Misdemeanors in Office. This and Other Tablets Were Discovered Several Years Ago Near Ancient Nuzi by Prof. Edward Chiera.

BECAUSE MESOPOTAMIAN merchants, landowners, public officials and lovers wrote their letters on baked clay tablets 4000 years ago, all the world today may read the most intimate details of their business and private lives.

Noted epigraphers from American and Oriental universities, learned scholars whose task in archaeological research is the deciphering of ancient documents, find that back in 2000 B. C. people not only told all their business in writing, but made "carbon copies" as well. It was the custom in those days to enclose business dealings in a thin clay covering on which the substance of the original document was repeated.

* * *

They were bricklike in form, these ancient letters, and in this election year of 1936 A. D., when laws against slander and libel are the only boundaries to "mudslinging," politicians may look back with envy to a time when missives intended to be particularly forceful could easily be changed into personally addressed missiles. Take the case of Babylonian vigilantes who tripped up His Honor, the Mayor of Nuzi, depriving him of his office.

According to documentary court records of the "People vs. Mayor Kushshibarbe" there were any number of citizens who would have enjoyed tossing brickbats in the direction of this racketeering public official and his henchmen. He was accused of so many deplorable crimes that were he alive today Alcatraz would consider him a close aspirant for the illusive title, Public Enemy No. 1.

Fourteen tablets, uncovered by a joint Semitic and Fogg Art Museums expedition from Harvard to Nuzi (near Kirkuk, Mesopotamia), contain all the known details of testimony against him. Apparently the case was a long-drawn-out affair, for, according to Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, director of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Baghdad, the evidence was presented before several judges before sentence was passed.

If one depends upon the story in clay, there was even, at this early date, a close partnership between public officials and crime, a situation not corrected until an enraged citizenry, aroused by righteous indignation, brought the ringleader to trial.

"I paid the mayor two sheep and one mina of lead, and he released my wife," reads one document allegedly pertaining to a kidnaping. The signature is that of a witness named "Paya." Evidently kidnaping was a profitable sideline for the mayor, for there were other similar depositions.

As food racketeers, his lieutenants would fare rather badly these days. Federal food inspectors are too active to permit any such adulteration of the milk supply as was evidently practiced then. Another tablet reads:

"Four sheep Kipiya took away, and from them, two he released and two he kept. Thus he said, 'And why indeed do you take your milk to be diluted with water?'"

* * *

For vividness and human touch the charges and counter charges in this case are difficult to match anywhere. They are the more impressive when one remembers that these are not copies of earlier originals, but are actual records, exactly as they were written by the court scribes. They are of inestimable value to scientists in throwing light on the social, political and economic conditions of this region during the second millennium, B. C.

At the site of Nuzi alone, more than 1000 tablets were found, which give Assyriologists a very good idea of how people acted in this ancient "Main Street" town. One tablet tells how Puhishenni, the son of Mashapu, gave 49 pebbles in an oval container, to his shepherd boy, each pebble standing for a single sheep he was held accountable for. Another reveals how a mother, Sheltannaya, managed the family patrimony and disposed of slaves and real estate in a near-by city.

There are any number of marriage contracts, trade agreements between merchants, adoption papers, and accounts of loans with the amount of interest paid. A rather striking fact about the personal names appearing in the documents is, that an unusually large number of them are characterized by the duplication of one syllable, names like Abubu, Ababa, Ahuhu, Ahaha, Belili and Ititi.

* * *

Many tablets bear witness to grain transactions in which barley and wheat are the most frequently mentioned. Tablet labeled SMN 4075 in Harvard's Semitic Museum, for instance, records several quantities of barley, wheat and emmer received by various individuals. The payments were made in exchange for a pig. Another item in the same collection shows a bad debt outstanding against a city official named Zuzu, which is to be paid "in silver, fat oxen, lard and barley."

Any number of records show part payments by workers, of indebtedness long outstanding. Usually they were for merchandise bought but never paid for. This would indicate that even our modern scheme of buying on the installment plan isn't such a new institution after all.

There were even a few pay rolls found, one recording the wages paid to threescore workers who were citizens of Mashgan, a neighboring city. At the end of this tablet, immediately after the totals due, appears information that payments were made in barley, wheat and emmer. Another pay roll says that wages were paid "in fine flour."

Probably the most interesting tablet of the whole collection gathered at Nuzi is a "map" of some large estate. In the center of the brick representation is a circle with an inscripton to the left indicating that slightly more than 300 acres are shown. To the right of this circle is another inscription, perhaps containing the first, which reads, "Belonging to Azala." Whether Azala is a personal name or the name of a community is still not clear to translators.

This is believed to be the oldest map extant. Running through the center, apparently from north to south, is either a river or irrigation canal, inscribed "the fructifier." By three channels it apparently leads to a large body of water where broken lines indicate waves.

* * *

Unfortunately, the legend on this "ocean" is broken. Two mountain ranges, one in the east and the other in the west, are very clearly drawn, but neither are labeled. Tentatively, the region has been identified as depicting a district not far from Nuzi, somewhere between the Zagros Mountains and a chain of hills running north and south through the modern city of Kirkuk.

When the map was found by the late Prof. Edward Chiero, leader of the expedition, it was almost indistinguishable from the surrounding clay fill. Five weeks of careful drying and baking at a high temperature were necessary before the undesirable clay could be removed and the drawing deciphered.

At Yale University is found one of the largest collections of Babylonian literature in the world, dating back to the earliest known periods in history. Only a short time ago, a candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy degree was rummaging among the tablets on file and selected some 120 of them as especially interesting, yet hard to decipher. The substance of these furnished subjects of discussion at Yale clubs for some time. It turned out that they were all written by women.

Most of them were letters. Not having the request "tuppi kil" (please save), they found their way to ancient dead letter offices—rubbish piles. There were business letters, thank-you notes, proposals, dunning letters and tender *billets doux* that would do credit to any modern Cleopatra or Don Juan.

For example, Gimil Marduk, in a letter to his sweetheart, Bibea, writes: "May the gods Shamash and Marduk permit thee to live forever for my sake. I write to inquire concerning thy health. Tell me how thou art. I went to Babylon, but did not see thee. I was greatly disappointed. Send the reason for thy leaving, that I may be happy. Do come in the month Marchesvan. Keep well always for my sake."

* * *

There were gold diggers, too. "Tarish-matum writes to Kubutum begging him to send her a shekel of silver. She has written ten times and he hasn't answered. She hasn't a single measure of meal. In the name of Pa-bil-sag" (a popular god), "would he send her one shekel."

Evidently Kubutum wasn't a literate person, for in a postscript addressed to a third person who would read his mail to him, Tarish-matum urges him with endearing words to use his influence to the end that money would be sent.

A letter which shows considerably more tact and makes use of the age-worn "Save the old homestead" appeal, quotes poetry as the girl addresses a lover, calling him her "cedar in whose shadow there is shelter." Then follows a lament that the old homestead must be sold, and the ending is, "Ah, well, if there's sufficient to bury me, that's all I'll ask."

One rare prize, believed written by the beautiful young widow of Egypt's King Tut-ankh-Amen, was her proposal of marriage with the son of a Hittite king. It was exceedingly short, despite the international consequences such a union would have, and went right to the point. "My husband is dead," she wrote, "and I have no son. They say you have many. If you would give me one of them, he shall be my husband."

* * *

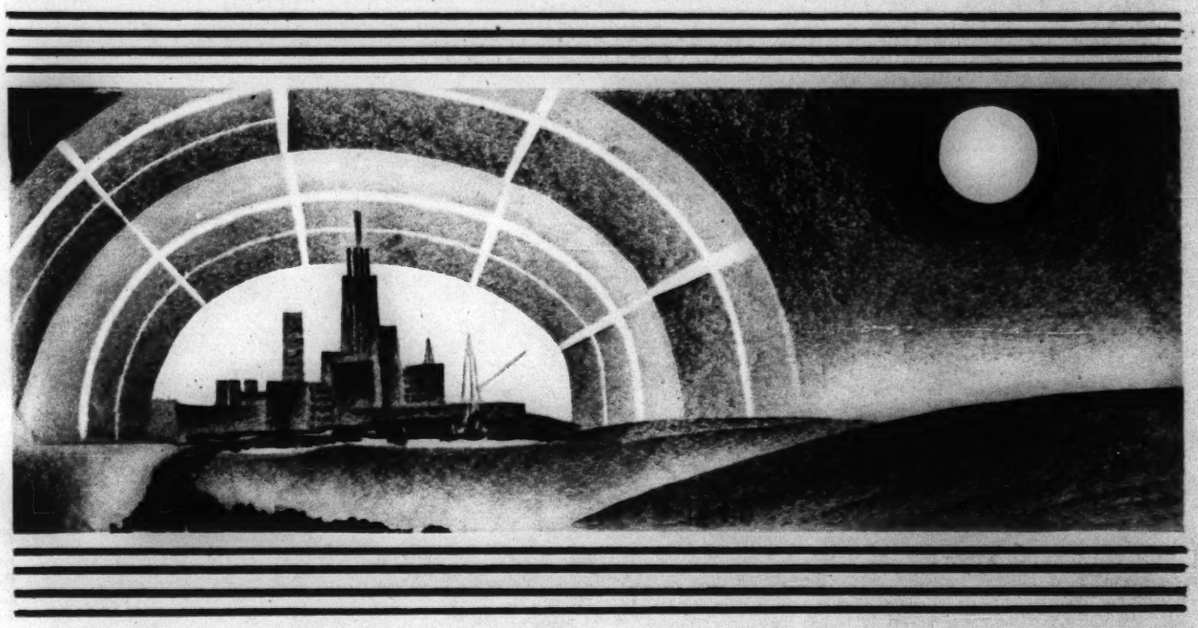
But the King thought one son worth several queens, and consequently sent emissaries to Egypt while he took plenty of time to think things over. Eventually the widowed queen wrote to find out what the delay was all about. Here her letters end. The King either acted too slowly, or else none of the princes were interested. Anyhow, it wasn't long afterward that a conqueror crossed into the land of the Nile and seized the Egyptian throne.

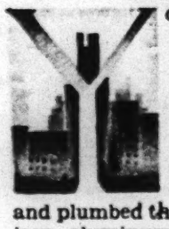
Naturally, the solid literature produced by the Babylonians could hardly be tied up in pink ribbon. A bushel basket would be much more appropriate. Evidence also indicates that few persons would waste the stamps necessary to send such weighty matter through the mails. Much of the reading matter, then as now, was nothing more attractive than appeals for charity and advertisements.

One finds many such letters, still unopened, in their original clay envelopes. But of that other nuisance so burdensome to American post offices a few months ago, the "round robin," or "chain letter," epigraphers have found no trace among either Babylonians or Egyptians. By the time nine times nine people had copied it nine times, postmen would have needed trucks and trailers for delivery. It looks as though this is the only correspondence absent in RFD 2000 B. C.

DEMOCRACY'S UNFOLDMENT

By the Man in the Moon





OUR INVENTORS of Earth toil far into the night because they sense underlying perfection and believe they can bring it into manifestation. I hear many of your natural scientists conceding a directive Power.

You have discovered your North Pole and your South Pole. You have passed over your highest mountains and plumbed the depths of your seas. You have released iron, aluminum and copper from their ores. You have constructed machines and devices that work for you, transport you or give you comfort. You speak in voices heard around your globe. You are building a telescope that will extend your vision 1,000,000,000 light-years into space.

But you have only just begun to discover the creation of the Creator whom you honored on America's Thanksgiving Day—only begun to find the simple unchanging facts and laws of your universe. That they are—that they exist—is even more obvious than gravitation.

* * *

A procession of events comes before me . . . Noah debarking from the ark . . . Abraham rejoicing with blessings . . . Joseph dining with his brethren . . . Moses and the Israelites gathering the manna . . . Elijah and the ravens at the brook Cherith . . . Jesus feeding the five thousand . . . the joyous faces of the disciples as they breakfasted with the Master after his resurrection.

Sturdy, God-conscious New England! I think back to the roots of its democracy. I recall King John signing Magna Charta at Runnymede. I remember Martin Luther posting his thesis against indulgences on the door of the Wittenberg church to unloose the Reformation. Again I see Luther, facing the Diet at Worms, bravely declaring, "It is neither right nor safe to act against conscience." My retrospection takes in political and religious persecutions, courageous Puritans and emigrating Separatists.

Before me once more sails the Mayflower toward a promising West . . . Plymouth Rock . . . Pilgrims struggling resolutely through a harsh winter and planting corn found in an abandoned Indian village. . . . Stern, unyielding folks, who followed creed and conscience, were these Pilgrims. I was stirred when I saw their faces relax during the feast and celebration ordered by Governor Bradford. They deserved that dinner of wild turkey, goose, duck, fish, vegetables and the five deer presented by Chief Massasoit and other Indian friends who ate with them.

Stalwart faith in God and determination to worship Him as conscience demanded led them into the wilderness. They were no accidents, no idle wanderers; they were inevitable outgrowths of the gradual awakening of men to the simple, practical economics taught by the Man of Galilee. One who had watched the tangible concept of liberty developing from Magna Charta and who had noted the effect of the spiritual vision of the Reformation could realize the part these stanch lovers of freedom would have in human advancement.

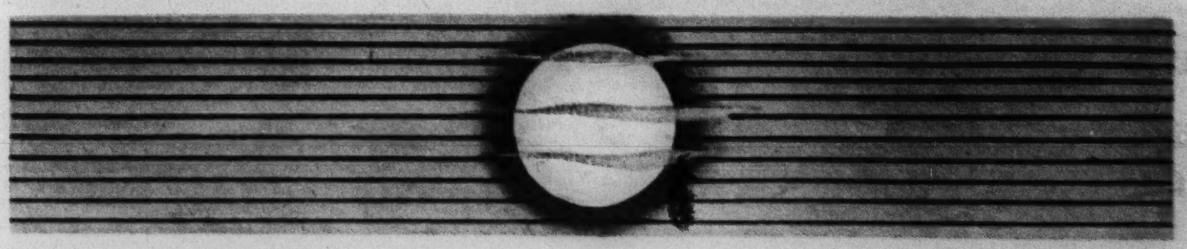
The Pilgrims fade from sight. Before me again is Benjamin Franklin moving the signature of the Constitution of the United States in the very Philadelphia room where he had signed the Declaration of Independence. Descendants of American pioneers are carrying on as their forefathers would have wished. The document is one which will protect liberty and unchain the individual capacities of men.

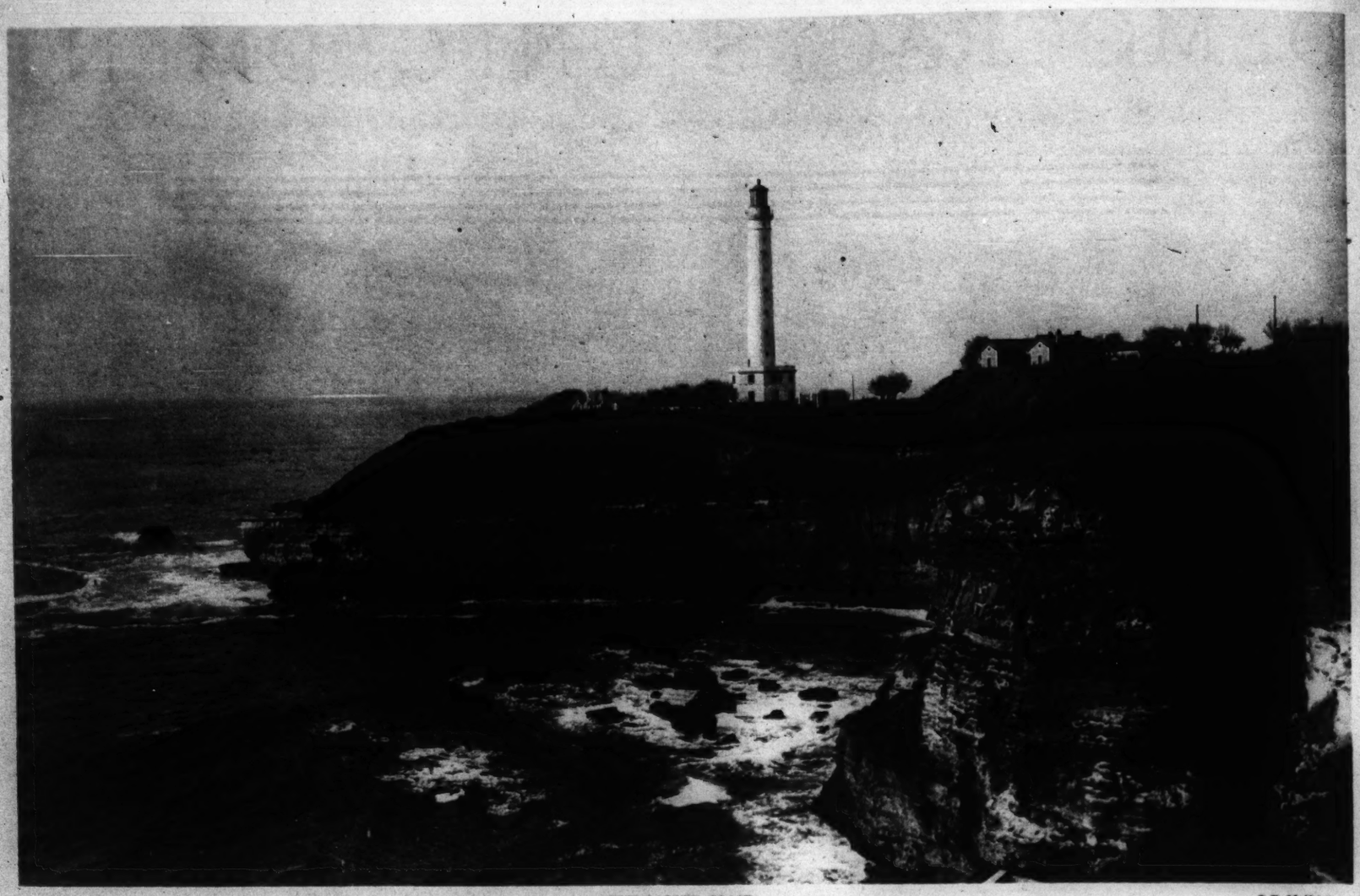
America marches forward from 1787 to learn the spirit of its Constitution. The progress is amazing. Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation which frees the Negroes. There dawns to human consciousness a purer vision of man and his inalienable freedom. The world leaps forward under the triumphant banner, "Nothing is impossible." Inventions minimize the handicaps of time and space. Hours of labor grow shorter and cultural opportunities increase. Living standards improve until the American workman is enjoying conditions beyond the highest hopes of yesteryear. Schools, colleges, paved roads electrical services of multitudinous kinds, swift transportation, radio, telephony, amusements—it has all been a spectacular unfoldment to me up here in the Moon.

* * *

The titanic progress in America during the past sixty years has seemed to me natural—not unexpected. Your freeing of the Negro and enfranchisement of women were demanded by the spirit of your Constitution. Your inventions and general attainments came through a fuller understanding of man's ability to master apparent limitations.

I wish you could have my memories of the slow unfoldment of spiritual democracy through the centuries, especially since the time that Teutonic tribes came from German forests and mingled with the Celts of Great Britain. The whole panorama of the development of democracy from the teachings of the Nazarene is impressive in its continuous pattern. One realizes in it the irresistibility of the perfection which underlies our universe. *Your inventors are right. Nothing is impossible.* You feel it today; tomorrow you will know it. Perfection is coming—for it is here!





THE BASQUE COAST
This Lighthouse on the French Shore at Biarritz, Near the Spot Where France Joins Spain, Marks the Area in Which These Unusual People Dwell.

© E. Mathieu

Those Mysterious Basques

People With Three-Cornered Faces and a Language Flouting All Rules, They Are of Some "Lost" Race, and Today They Fight for Their Liberties as They Have for Centuries

By Lothrop Stoddard

THE BASQUES ARE IN the news, these days. They are fighting on both sides in the Spanish civil war. We read about hard-fighting Basque contingents in the rebel armies, conspicuous by their red *berets*, the traditional headgear of the Basque country that has become so popular in many lands, including the United States. We also learn that the city of Bilboa is held for the Government mainly by Basque Nationalist forces. So, in this struggle, the Basques are clearly on both sides of the fence.

Yet, if we read between the lines, we observe that, on either side, the Basques retain their identity. They fight as distinctly Basque units, even when they fight one another. That is characteristic of this extraordinary folk. From time immemorial the Basques have stood consciously apart as a peculiar people. Furthermore, both their racial origin and their language are unsolved mysteries. The Basques undoubtedly rank as one of the most intriguing enigmas of all mankind.

The Basques have never been numerous. At present they total less than a million, even if we include those who have emigrated to distant shores. The Basque homeland is a small yet compact block of territory lying around the southeastern bend of the Bay of Biscay. Although most of the Basques are found in Spain, a sizable minority live in adjacent districts across the French frontier.

* * *

The Basques thus bestride the Pyrenees and are citizens of two nations. Yet their innate sense of unity transcends both geography and political allegiance. In certain respects they put their common kinship ahead of other considerations. For instance, it is well known that when they emigrate they always deem themselves fellow-Basques and flock clannishly together. It is said that one Basque can spot another on sight anywhere and under all circumstances. This may be due to the fact that Basques tend to possess a highly distinctive facial type. The typical Basque head is broad and bulges at the brows, but the face beneath narrows to a sharply pointed chin. The result is a curiously triangular cast of countenance.

These physical peculiarities lead anthropologists to believe that the Basques descend from some special stock of great antiquity. But no kindred stock has yet been discovered. Many ingenious theories have been spun linking the Basques to such diverse races as the extinct Etruscans, the lost tribes of Israel, and even fabled Atlantis. Yet all are mere guesses, and highly dubious at that. The ethnologists are frankly stumped.

* * *

The same holds for students of language. The Basques have a speech unique, like their anatomy. It cannot be classed with any other known tongue. Furthermore, it is so extraordinarily difficult that few persons have been able to master it except those who have learned it at an early age. Fully to portray the amazing character of this singular idiom would take an article in itself, so a few high lights must suffice.

To begin with, the Basque name for their language is *eskuara*. Indeed, they do not call themselves Basques, but *eskualdunak*. That means "those who possess the eskuara," just as Scots refer to persons who "*have* the Gaelic." The Basque country is termed *eskualherria* —"the land of those speaking clearly."

Everything about the Basque language is weirdly complex. Its alphabet contains no less than 38 consonants and 13 simple vowels, besides other compound letters difficult to transcribe. Still more amazing is the way in which all the parts of speech are literally plastered together, so that a single Basque word may mean what a whole sentence does with us. An appalling yet not unusual instance of this extreme agglutination is the Basque phrase-word, *Azpilcuelagaraycosaroyarenberecolarrea*. That jawbreaker, dissected into English, reads: "The lower field of the high hill of Azpicuelta." No wonder that the French-speaking neighbors of the Basques have a saying that the devil studied eskuara for three years and only learned two words of it!

This, however, does not daunt the Basques, who cherish their extraordinary language as fondly as they do many peculiar customs and traditions. Self-respecting, temperate, unaffected yet gravely proud, this people is distinguished above aught else by its intense love of liberty. The ancestral way of life is best preserved in the three Basque provinces of Spain, known as Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa and Alava. This pre-eminently Basque country is a land of high wooded hills and narrow yet fertile valleys, well watered by rain-bearing winds from the near-by Bay of Biscay.

* * *

The Basques are primarily a race of yeoman farmers, intensively cultivating their moderate-sized freeholds. The farmsteads, sometimes centuries old, are solid structures of stone and timber, the overhanging wooden fronts often picturesquely carved like Swiss chalets. Every Basque longs to have a farm of his own. Disliking city life, he dreams of returning to his native soil, and usually does so, even after many years spent abroad.

Yet the Basques are no mere rustics. They are a versatile and resourceful folk. Before the days of factory mass-production, their varied handicrafts were widely esteemed. Also, they are skilled metal workers. The rich iron mines around Bilbao have been worked since prehistoric times, and the finely tempered swords of Mondragon in Guipúzcoa were famed before the Toledo blades. Furthermore, the Basques front upon the sea, which offers them alternative means of livelihood. They are traditionally fine sailors. For many centuries their stanch fishing craft have scoured the stormy Bay of Biscay, and they were among the first to exploit the distant Newfoundland fisheries after the discovery of the New World.

* * *

The Basques have preserved their identity through the ages chiefly by their knack of sticking together and minding their own business. They have never tried to dominate their neighbors. Neither have they aspired to full-fledged nationhood. So long as their local liberties were respected, they have been willing to acknowledge the supremacy of adjacent sovereigns, Spanish or French. Local self-government, however, they have strenuously insisted upon. And outsiders soon learned that it was wise to let the Basques alone.

Away back in the Middle Ages, French and Spanish feudal magnates made written agreements with their Basque vassals, embodied in elaborate

charters known as *fueros*. These charters stipulated precisely what was expected of either party. The Basques always lived up scrupulously to their obligations, so the overlord could always count upon full payment of feudal dues and contingents of well-equipped soldiers. But he had to keep his end of the bargain. Let him overstep the legal limits by a single inch, and he got nothing except plenty of trouble. Until grievances were redressed, the stubborn Basques would not give him a penny or a single man-at-arms.

This was so well known that the Basques retained their local liberties even in the face of the powerful and despotic monarchies which arose in France and Spain at the close of the medieval period. The French Basques kept their special rights down to the great Revolution of 1789, when all provincial oddities went into the melting-pot of a centralized nation-state. Too few in numbers to protest effectively, the French Basques, though formally assimilated, have remained absolutely Basque in language and spirit to the present day.

The Spanish Basques were much more successful in perpetuating their historic privileges. Although the Spanish monarchs crushed out local liberties elsewhere in their dominions, the Basque country remained legally *tierra apartada*—"a land apart." This was no mere formality. Every Spanish king had to swear to observe and maintain the *fueros* before the Basque Provinces would give him their allegiance.

* * *

The Spanish Basques thus remained masters in their own house. As of old, they managed their public affairs through popular assemblies wherein every freeholder had a vote. These gatherings, strikingly like the folk-moots of our Saxon ancestors, met in the open air, usually under some great tree like the venerated Oak of Guernica in Vizcaya. The provincial assemblies sent delegates to a supreme committee which took action on matters of general concern, ratifying their decision with the great seal of the Three Provinces. This consisted of a symbolic device portraying interlaced hands, with the motto: *Iruracbat*, meaning "The Three Are One."

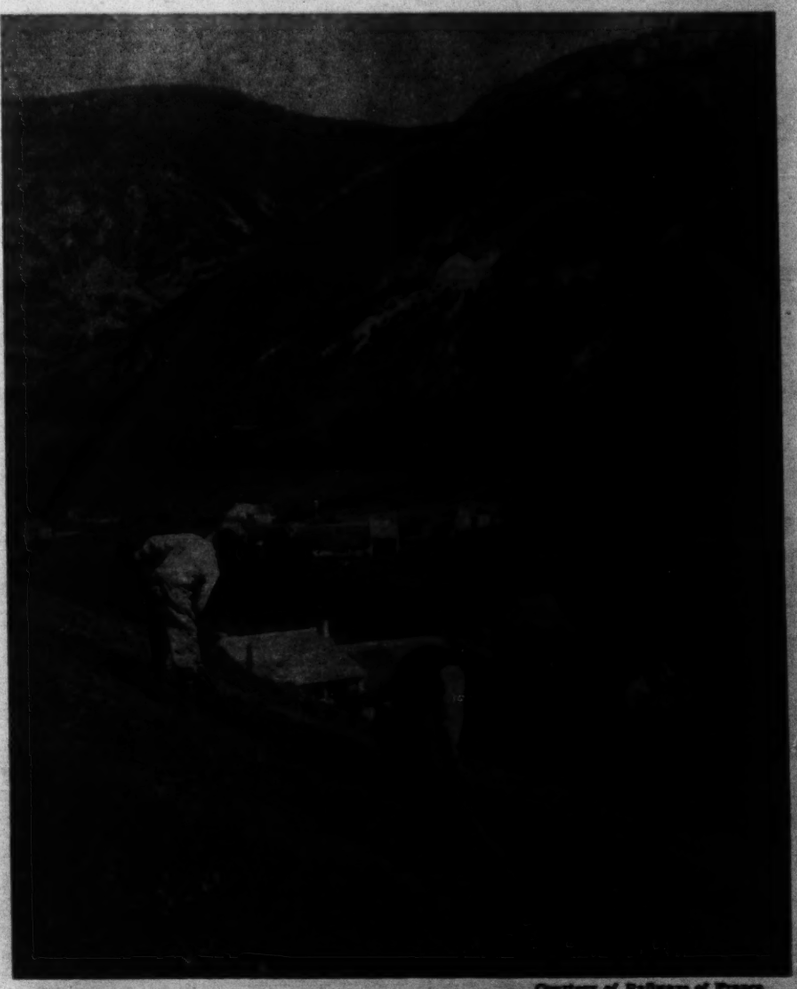
Even beyond their local borders, the Basques enjoyed notable privileges. Throughout Spain, they were free from arbitrary tax levies, could not be impressed for military service, and were granted the rank of *hidalgos*, or noblemen.

Especially interesting are the Basques' relations with the church. They are a deeply religious folk and are proverbially ardent Roman Catholics. Indeed, those arch-pillars of Roman Catholicism, Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier, were both of Basque stock. Yet the Basques have refused to permit the bishops to have any say in lay matters, though elsewhere in Spain the higher clergy exercised almost sovereign prerogatives. In the Basque Provinces, parish priests were usually chosen by competitive examination or were elected by their flocks. Clergymen were not eligible to office on any committee. No strange priest could enter a town or village during a popular assembly.

* * *

It is a curious fact that the most dangerous foe to Basque independence has been neither feudal lord nor despotic monarch, but the modern nation-state. That explains the attitude of the Basques in Spain's recent history. Only by keeping this in mind does the often misunderstood Basque position become fully understandable.

We have already seen how the French Basques lost their special status at the time of the French Revolution. The same fate threatened their brethren south of the Pyrenees when, a generation later, Spain began to be reorganized on similar lines. To the outer world this looked like a liberal, progressive trend, since it aimed at a limited monarchy with a parliament and a written constitution. To the Basques, however, it spelled the end of their peculiar privileges. As such, it was to be resisted fiercely in every way.



Courtesy of Railways of France

FARMING IN THE HIGH PYRENEES

Up the Mountain Slopes Near Bagneres de Bigorre, the Basques Harvest Their Crops, Look Down Upon the Adour and Garonne Rivers, and Regard Near-by Turbes as a Considerable Menagerie.

From Ewing Galloway

MANY BASQUES DERIVE THEIR LIVING FROM THE SEA

Men, Women, and Children Are Familiar With Boats, Sails, Nets, and Waterfront Lore. Here at Hendaye, in France, They Look Across the Bidasoa River, Where the Spanish Village of Fuenterrabia Stands on a Green Hillside.

Photo by Francis Dixon

A MODEL OF A BASQUE FARM

Cows Are Favored Members of the Family in These Pyrenean Farmsteads. This Model Appears in the Musée des Pyrenées, Lourdes, France.

De Cou from Ewing Galloway

THE INDEPENDENT BASQUE FARMER

He and His Oxen Pause by the Roadside, Wooden Shoes and All, to Bestow a Somewhat Quizzical Smile Upon the Camera Man.

The first open breach came when Queen Maria Christina's right to the throne was challenged by her uncle, Don Carlos. The pretender stood frankly for political and religious reaction. But he swore to uphold the traditions of the Basque Provinces, and that gave him their devoted backing. Rising to the cry of *Dios y fueros!*—"God and Our Chartered Rights!"—the Basques were the flower of the Carlist armies in the civil war that desolated Spain for years.

When Don Carlos was finally defeated and driven into exile, the victorious Liberals deprived the Basque Provinces of many privileges. Sullenly unreconciled, the Basques again flew to arms in the Second Carlist War of the early 1870's. This time they were harshly dealt with. Losing all their historic rights, the Basque Provinces were legally assimilated to the Spanish nation, though in practice a slight measure of local autonomy was grudgingly allowed. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that the Basque Provinces remained hotbeds of discontent and Carlist intrigue.

The present split in the Basque ranks is mainly due to the truly liberal policy of the Spanish Republic established in 1931. One of its first acts was to permit the formation of an autonomous regime in the Three Provinces, which were collectively termed *Pais Vasco*, the Basque Country, and received a considerable measure of local self-government. This rallied a large section of the Basque people to the Republic, and it is they who form the so-called Basque Nationalists that are fighting on the Government side in the present civil war.

On the other hand, an extreme nationalistic element seeking full restoration of old privileges, combined with the extreme Clericals, remained in opposition to the Republic. These two groups together form the so-called Carlist volunteers who now fight so fiercely in the rebel armies.

Arrival in Manchoukuo

When the Trans-Siberian Express From Moscow Reaches Manchouli, the Traveler Runs the Gamut of Customs, Answers Any Number of Questions, and Sees a Suprising White-Russian Hotel

By B. Ifor Evans

Photo from Wide World

ARRIVAL AT MANCHOULI: WHERE THE SOVIET MEETS MANCHOUKUO

Walter Bosshard, from Black Star

DELAY IN THE FAR EAST: PASSENGERS PROMENADE

Walter Bosshard, from Black Star

MONGOLIANS WATCH BESIDE THE RAILROAD TRACK

IN THE MIDDLE of the night a few kilometers away from the little border town of Manchouli, the Soviet Trans-Siberian Express prepares to hand over its passengers to the "Independent" state of Manchoukuo, or, in effect, to the Japanese.

First, the Russians go through the baggage in their slow, but not discourteous way. They seem uninterested in all those articles which attract customs officers elsewhere in the world. For them the prohibited articles are pistols, cameras, and above all, books. An elderly and rather alarmed German lady by my side has just been asked whether she "carries a gun."

Above all, printed matter seems dangerous, even treasonable. The English and American travelers with detective stories fare badly, for the lurid pictures on the jackets and the covers of the "paper backs" speak to the uninitiated eye of terrorism, not of entertainment.

Especially, one finds, are the works of the late Edgar Wallace open to suspicion; or is it, one wonders, that some Soviet customs official is learning English by reading a chapter of Mr. Wallace each time one of the paper-back volumes comes through from Europe? In this leisurely, apparently ineffective way the Soviet says good-by to its Trans-Siberian passengers.

* * *

At 1 a. m. we are sent back to the train to travel one of the most important miles in the world: the mile that divides East Siberia from the Japanese new northern boundary in Manchoukuo. At Manchouli we are handed over to the Japanese.

If one had the illusion that the Chinese have any voice left in Manchuria, the Customs House would dispel it. All the officials are Japanese, and pacing up the long, low room are plump Japanese privates in their raw, ill-fitting khaki uniforms and soft cloth caps. The only Chinese in the room are the red-hatted porters, whose familiar blue uniforms welcome the traveler all over China.

The Japanese are again interested, not in clothes and valuables, but in books. The customs man obviously cannot read my edition of Tolstoi's "War and Peace," but he turns its pages gingerly, as if it were an incendiary bomb. Behind him is a small legion of minor officials, for the Japanese on duty always seem to hunt in crowds.

Nor is his investigation confined to book inspection; he begins that trail of questions which pursues the traveler all over Manchoukuo, "Where you come from?" "Where you go?" "Why you come to Manchoukuo?" "How old are you?" "What you do at home?" Most of us answer all this meekly, but an English engineer by my side tells them plainly to mind their own business. Brave, rather than wise, perhaps, this attitude, and certainly unsuccessful, for it only brings a row of other questions, longer and even more personal.

* * *

The customs satisfied, we search at 2:30 a. m. for the Japanese passport officers, but those officials, like sensible men, are in bed. They will appear, we are told, at 8 a. m. or 8:30 a. m., and later the train will go. So Manchouli must be our host for the night.

Apparently Manchouli is aware of these frontier delays, and in the darkness outside the station there becomes visible a row of Japanese and two Chinese hotel-touts, all carrying lanterns and all smelling most strongly of garlic.

The Japanese hotels we reject, nor do they seem very anxious to have us. The two Chinese represent establishments kept by White Russians. We choose one of them, and by the unsteady light of his paper lantern we find our way, not very hopefully, along mud-roads to the house that will hold us until the Japanese customs decides to function in the morning.

The hotel is unpromising outside, without a single light apparent, and as we enter, the hall, too, is in darkness. Immediately before us are wide stairs and at their head silhouetted against a dull light stands a woman. She moves to greet us, and even as we ascend we can see that the movement is one of practiced grace.

Simply she welcomes us in broken English, and then in French, easily and with gestures that are natural, even exquisite. After weeks in Soviet Russia, the effect is startling. Seen in Paris it would be nothing, but in Manchouli it speaks profoundly.

* * *

Here is the exile Russian who has found somehow an uncertain refuge in this Manchurian frontier town. Everywhere in the world one may happen on these victims of the Revolution, the White Russians, the aristocrats, the artists, soldiers, and professional men whom the Revolution drove abroad. In India, Shanghai, New York, or on the Riviera one meets them until their stories, each one more pathetic than the last, become meaningless because they are too many.

But here in Manchouli was a White Russian who offered not a story of pathos but a bed for the night. She, too, could have told a story, as the face suggested, but instead at 3 a. m. with an un-Slavonic rapidity, she produced eggs and toast and hot baths. Everywhere in the house one moved among the shadows of an exiled way of life, the ikons in the corner of the rooms, the old elaborate silver, the pseudo-baroque decorations, and the ancient photographs of Russians who had once seen a genial way of life.

* * *

Everyone will tell you that it is futile to sympathize with the White Russians. The future of Russia lies in the U. S. S. R., but after weeks in Soviet Russia, when one has seen only weary faces and drab black clothes, something responds to grace, to the gesture that is decorative, and in Manchouli we were warming, too, to the meal.

We all have our own White Russian whose story we cultivate even if we have hardened ourselves against the class as a whole. My favorite, and I must share her with many travelers, is an elderly careworn woman in an hotel, whose name I never knew, in Manchouli.

In the morning she presented a minute account and we said good-by, and so to the Japanese passport office of the "Independent" State of Manchoukuo. Nowhere else, it would seem, can one be asked so many questions, all the questions which the customs man had asked us on the previous night and many more. "Why you go, where you go, how long you stay, why you stay, have you done it before, why did you do it before, why you go back to Europe?" and so on.

* * *

Before he has finished the ordeal, even the most innocent traveler begins to feel, by the very force of insinuation, that he is a secret service agent. An added touch of the sinister lies in the fact that all the answers are translated into Japanese and copied into a big ledger, the black book of travelers to Manchoukuo.

At last, on the train going south to Harbin, Japan offers her other side: the restaurant car decked in flowers, and White Russian girls of a well-deserving charm, and all that clean linen and neatness which contrasts Japanese domestic detail with that of any other country in the East.

Symbols of Seamanship

Carved Figureheads of Older Craft, Often Beautifully Made, Are Rare Objects on Modern Vessels, but Represent the Traditions of Adventure and Romance Associated With the Salt Water

By Mary Russell Stetson

Courtesy Peabody Museum

BILLETHEAD OF THE CONSTITUTION

MOST FAMOUS OF TODAY'S figureheads—most adventured, certainly—is the sturdy bear on Admiral Byrd's Antarctic supply ship, the Bear of Oakland. Forepaws outstretched in defiance to storm and wave, he has buffeted his way to the Ross ice barrier and back. Before that, from the day in 1874 when his carved form first dipped into salt water at Greenock, the bear led the ship through the Arctic Ocean and ice floes north of the Bering Sea. From pole to pole the figurehead has sailed.

The Bear is one of the few vessels which today carry figureheads. There is no place for such ornamentation on the streamlined prows of steamers, although many private yachts have figureheads. Edgar Palmer's big, black three-masted schooner bears a great gold tiger, a mascot adopted in his college days at Princeton. George Baker's steamer Viking carries a Nordic sea warrior, the Hussar has a tremendous gold spread eagle, and Arthur James's Aloha has a South Sea maiden.

Generally speaking, however, figureheads are rarities now. When the Secretary of the Navy, early in the century, ordered the removal of figureheads from navy ships because of their weight and cost, he sounded taps for the last of the carved figures that adorned vessels. Figureheads belong to yesterday, as do the shiny tarpaulin hats and polished pumps of the nineteenth century tar. Yet there was a day when a captain would as soon think of putting out to sea without sails or spars, as without a figurehead.

* * *

Gone are most of the vessels which bore figureheads—broken up on stormy reefs, burned to hissing hulks, or converted into barges. They have passed beyond our sight, the bustling East Indiamen, the stanch packets, and the fleet clippers. Their histories are confined to terse log entries, and salty stories on the lips of white-haired sailing men. Little that is tangible remains save painstakingly - fashioned ship models, cherished paintings and prints, and figureheads.

But for the efforts of museums and a few farsighted individuals, these relics of sailing-ship days would be lost.

Charles Munn Wright of Boston has an excellent collection of figurehead photographs, and in his summer home at Duxbury he has some of the figureheads.

"For years I've been interested in old prints and paintings of sailing ships," explained Mr. Wright. "One day I wondered why more attention was not paid to the figureheads. So I began looking around for them—and you know," he confided, "I've had a wonderful time doing it."

In seaport towns around the world these figureheads repose, strange and incongruous in their adopted settings. Museums, gardens, antique shops, homes and village squares—in any or all of these places—one may come upon the wind and sea-ravaged head of an Indian, the full-length figure of a woman, or a brine-soaked lion. Some of them are famous, and have histories as packed with thrills as many a Hollywood scenario. Others, picked up at sea or washed ashore without identifying marks, are nameless, imbued with unfathomed mysteries.

The persistence of a Sherlock Holmes is required to track down and positively identify these carvings, for figureheads have no Burke's Peerage, and no Lloyd's Register. It is a confusing business. Often two vessels claimed the same name. Sometimes a ship bore several different figureheads — the Constitution carried six prow decorations, three figures, and three billetheads.

Animals, poets, statesmen, warriors, and above all, women, were the subjects. Many were beautifully carved, evidently by talented sculptors. Others were crudely hacked into some semblance of their models. Then they were painted, rich deep colors that defy time, salt seas, and driving rains. Frequently gilt was used instead of color, and many a ship set forth carrying thousands of dollars worth of gilding on her bow and stern decorations. It cost $26,000 to gild His Majesty's Ship Royal George, in 1715.

* * *

The majority of figureheads illustrated, either literally or symbolically, the name of the ship. There was the British gunboat, Valiant, which was guided through all her battles by the figure of a woman with a Bible in one hand and a lantern in the other. The wood carver made that likeness, in preference to the dragon which was proposed, because he claimed that the correct meaning of the word vigilance was "to watch and pray."

Men who covered the waterfront won their share of seagoing recognition in the heyday of the Yankee clipper. The full-rigged ship, Reporter, out of Boston, carried a sartorially resplendent effigy of what would then have passed for "a gentleman from the Transcript" or from the thriving Daily Atlas. A notebook in one hand and a pencil in the other gave added realism to this wooden scrivener.

The clipper packet Dreadnaught, built at Newburyport in 1853, had a dragon figurehead. The golden serpent thrust out its long neck under the bowsprit, reaching almost to the end of the spar, while the wings nestled back against the bow and the divided tail enfolded the stem piece.

A full-length likeness of the poet-dramatist crowned the prow of the ship Shakespeare. An armed figure of a knight on horseback charged at the bow of the Royal George. Jenny Lind lifted her fair head on the ship Nightingale, and Daniel Webster exhorted whales and sharks at the head of the clipper ship Star of the Union.

The Lightning, a McKay clipper of the '50s, which has been called the fastest ship that ever carried sails—she set a record of 436 miles in 24 hours—carried at her prow the full-length figure of a young woman with flowing drapery and streaming hair, who held in her outstretched hand a golden thunderbolt.

* * *

In Stonington, Connecticut, reposes a gigantic carved eagle's head that once adorned what was reputedly the largest clipper ship ever built—Donald McKay's Great Republic. The eagle sailed on one short voyage only, from Boston to New York, for while lying at the dock in New York, the ship caught fire, burned, and was sunk to save her hull. Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer rebuilt the Great Republic and replaced the eagle carving with a billethead. Today the original eagle's head belongs to Captain Palmer's niece, Mrs. Richard Fanning Lopez. The ship was caught in a hurricane off Bermuda and sank, in 1872.

Above the entrance to "Sailors' Haven" at Charlestown, Mass., where seagoing men foregather, stands Sam Skolfield II, the likeness of the ship's owner, which went to sea in 1875. He is a dapper gentleman, complete with moustache, necktie and frock coat.

* * *

The U. S. S. Constitution, built to typify the dignity of the Union, bore originally a figurehead that was intended to express strength and power. This figure, Hercules, did not wear well, and in 1807 disappeared from the ship. Neptune replaced Hercules, until the War of 1812, when a billethead in the form of a carved scroll was the chief decoration.

It was during President Jackson's second term that a full-length likeness of the President was placed on "Old Ironsides."

Following the Jackson figurehead, the Constitution bore two billetheads, one a formalized design, and the other a stylized dragon, almost Mayan in character.

That sculptors of recognized ability sometimes produced figureheads is proved by the bronze figure of a woman in flowing robes holding an eagle above her head, which adorned the Winged Victory. The noted St. Gaudens designed it for Admiral Dewey's flagship, and in the Secretary of the Navy's decree against figureheads, the Winged Victory was the only navy ship exempted.

Dear to the hearts of Annapolis midshipmen is a bronze copy of the figurehead of the U. S. S. Delaware, known as the "god of 2.5."

* * *

Atop a doorway in Provincetown, Mass., rests the figurehead of a woman, her gaze fixed ever aloft. This was picked up in the Indian Ocean, June 6, 1866, by the whaling schooner A. L. Putnam.

A demure little figure, clad in a quaint headdress and graceful gown affected by women of the early nineteenth century, it is attributed to Samuel McIntyre of Salem, who designed and built most of the town's famous mansions. He was, besides an architect, a wood carver of uncommon skill, whose chimney pieces are unexcelled. The figurehead, reputed to be the work of his hand, carries before her a medallion of President Thomas Jefferson.

The Flying Cloud was the best-known ship ever to slide down the ways at Donald McKay's yard in East Boston. It was this ship which occasioned the writing of "The Building of the Ship."

(Continued on Page 21)

Gabriel Moulin Photo, Courtesy of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

FIGUREHEAD OF THE CLIPPER SHIP, DAVY CROCKETT, BUILT BY JACOB ANDERSON, NEW YORK

A Guide to Charm Among Dol

Neither Price Nor Beauty Are So Important as Character, and a Child Is the Best Judge of T Right Doll Will Remain a Favorite, Come What May

By Evelyn Roe

R. I. Nesmith and Associates

ALWAYS QUIET AND ORDERLY

R. I. Nesmith and Associates

BEPPO AND A HAT FOR HIS YOUNG ORGAN-GRINDING MASTER

HER MOTHER, CLUTCHING the small girl with one hand, and a bulging string bag with the other, looked anxiously at the golden hands of the clock, high above the clamorous crowds in Fourteenth street.

Dusk was a blue cloak, thrown suddenly around the shoulders of withdrawing day. The evening star stole out and hovered at a little, discreet distance from the flood-lit face of the clock. But the blue cloak of dusk, and the evening star, were less than nothing at all to the mother as she cut a determined, oblique pathway for them through the stubborn flow of the sidewalk traffic to a doorway streaming with light and shoppers.

She maneuvered the child then, so she stood with her small back flat against the window, which was crammed with gold and purple and silver slippers, fleecy blankets, waste baskets covered with wildly rosy wallpaper, aluminum kettles, galoshes, cotton umbrellas, laundry hampers, sets of $1 classics, sleazy corduroy wrappers, packages of hair nets, red satin sofa pillows, bridge lamps—and dolls. The dolls were huddled together in one corner of the window, like a sort of bouquet. They smiled their painted smiles at each other under their golden crimps, and stretched out their sharp little fingers over their rosy flounces.

* * *

"Lookit the dolls," the woman said to the little girl.

But the little girl was busy.

"Well, anyway," the woman said again. "I gotta go in here and get somethin'. It's crowded. If I take you in we'll never get out, an' Papa'll get his supper late. Now, listen; will you stand right on this spot an' never move your foot till I come out? If anyone speaks to you, will you look at 'em, but don't say a single word? Will you? Will you?"

The little girl looked up at her calmly out of limpid, violet eyes.

In the crook of her elbow she hugged a rag doll. A battered rag doll, with a faded pink sunbonnet and a faded pink print dress, and a bright red shawl pinned with an enormous safety pin.

"Yes," she said, with a kind of deliberation. "I'll stand right here. Me an' 'Minta."

The woman smiled and started to issue more instructions, but already her daughter's lips were moving in close conversation with the rag doll, and she and her errands and her instructions, and the time, and Papa's supper were a million miles away.

That doll! That worn doll, that looked as if it had been rained on more than once; with its faded clothes, its limpness. That wonderful doll, wonderful beyond dreams, in all the clamor of Fourteenth street, not four feet from the spot where a man was shrieking, "Get your Mickey Mouse doll right here, folks!" Perhaps the child did not even remember who gave her the doll. It wouldn't go to sleep, and it wouldn't wake up, and it wouldn't speak and say "Mama!"

In their way, the dolls in the window did all those things.

But the child stood with her back to them.

She *had* a doll.

* * *

I like to think of that small girl as a symbol of all the little girls who ever had, or will have, a doll. For she illustrated one of the profoundest of truths with respect to the dolls one loves; and that is that a doll, to be earth's dearest possession, needn't be elegant or expensive. Her doll probably cost 25 cents; 50 cents, at the most.

The morning after I saw her, I saw a doll in a show case in a great toy store far up Fifth avenue, and the price tag said $58; and, later that day, I read of a doll that someone bought from the celebrated French doll maker, M. Jumeau, for 50,000 francs. But I am sure neither the $58 doll nor the 50,000 franc one will ever have meant more to their owners than that battered rag doll in its faded sunbonnet and dress, and its red shawl, meant to the little girl who talked over their mutual affairs with it, while the Fourteenth street crowds seethed and roared around them, and dusk closed in, and the evening star hovered in the sky.

* * *

It isn't the money one pays for a doll. One can pay as little, or as much, as one wishes; that much is clear, if you go through the doll departments of the great stores, and along curbstones where dolls are sold from torn pasteboard boxes, and in little hole-in-the-wall stores where merchandise is marked cheap for quick sale. And it is not the price that determines the charm of the doll. I have seen a whole row of Russian peasant dolls, their faces painted on some kind of soft cloth, and their clothes marvels of fashion design in miniature. They were all marked 25 cents apiece, and they were as charming as dolls I saw in a great shop which only the well-to-do would dream of entering, and which were marked $10 apiece.

I have seen dolls in the stores from France, from Germany, from Italy, from Czechoslovakia, and from England; some were costume dolls, some

Keystone View Co.

PIERRE AND PIERROT, DESIGNED BY MISS ETTA KIDD, AND INTENDED FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Photo by William M. Rittase

TALENTED DOLL AND AN ADMIRER

Dolls

e of That; the Really

came in pairs, a boy and a girl, dressed like twins; some were comical dolls, copying the characters out of story-books and fables; some could talk; some could walk; all could open and shut their eyes, and had beautiful silky hair (which is not "real hair" any more, but a variety of mohair, which lasts longer, curls better and looks more natural than "real hair") and bodies jointed in all the right places. And they have been every price under the sun, from $1 up. And still it was impossible to put a finger on one, with a certain child in mind, and say, "She will like this."

Children hardly ever like best the doll you expect them to.

* * *

There was a child of a fabulously wealthy family, who had more dolls than her nurse could count or keep track of. Prodigiously elegant and talented dolls they were, with clothes enough to last them several lifetimes and automobiles to ride in, too. And which did the child like best of all?

She liked best of all a china doll four inches tall which she found on a counter in the Five- and Ten-cent store when the nurse took her in there one afternoon for a treat.

Perhaps the thing we should do, those of us who are older, and who go to buy dolls this year, is first to remember some doll of our own.

In millions of closets at this moment there are boxes, carefully marked and tied, in which a child's doll has been put away for safe keeping. Every once in a while it is taken out to be looked at, to be associated with the past, to be spoken to, as to a dear and familiar friend.

Maybe it is a doll of the mid-nineteenth century, with a kid body, and a painted china face, and gleaming, black, china hair, dressed in watered silk, with little kid shoes, and minute gauze stockings, and Hamburg-trimmed underclothes. Or perhaps it is a wonderful bisque doll, with "Made in Germany" stamped on its jointed body; a doll with long, fringed eyelashes, and faintly pink eyelids to close down over limpid blue eyes; and a delicate, curving smile, and dark, shining curls, and lovely, handmade clothes. Or maybe just a rag doll, very much like the one the little girl in Fourteenth street talked to.

If those of us about to buy dolls have such a doll of our own, put away, it would be pleasant to get it down and look at it, before going out to buy a doll for someone who is a child now. To remember, for a few moments, what the doll meant to us. And, remembering, perhaps to help ourselves buy a doll that will come closer to heart's desire.

* * *

I went to see a woman who is over 80. She had known people who were great, and had witnessed great events. She talked about her life with the calm and perceptive pleasure of a person describing a shining river, winding gently through quiet countryside. She touched a bell, smiled a little and said, "I will show you my best doll."

And a woman, who had been with her for many years, came in a black dress covered with a big white apron, carrying a pasteboard box tied with a blue picot ribbon. When the ribbon was undone and the cover taken off, there was a doll which was dressed in the '60's. A sweet smile was on its delicate, china face, and its hair was painted on its little round head in comely waves. The woman said, "My mother gave me this on a Christmas when there was no snow, but a thick hoar frost which sparkled like diamonds on the lawn. And the next summer it was the only thing to play with that I took to the seaside with me." And somehow you knew that, through a long life, the loveliest and most memorable things of either summer or winter in that childhood had been associated with that doll.

* * *

The store people say there is very little to the idea of changing fashions in dolls. Baby dolls, talking dolls, dolls whose clothes come off, and dolls whose clothes do not come off; big dolls, little dolls, dolls with eyes that open and shut, dolls with eyes that are expressive but do not move; soft dolls, sturdy dolls that can be banged around and remain undamaged; rag dolls; bisque dolls; dolls of cloth, with hand-painted faces and lovely expressions; comical dolls; mischievous dolls; dolls, dolls, dolls; dolls remain about the same, and some of the least expensive are the most popular.

Sailor dolls for boys do very well; and Indian and cowboy dolls; but mostly they have to be little boys, who like company when they go to bed; because dolls are a ticklish business when a boy is growing up—that is, to be at least four years old!

It's hard to analyze the place of a doll in a child's life.

Hippolyte Rigaud put it very well:

"A doll is neither a child nor a thing. It is the child of the child."

That thought makes buying dolls fun.

Photos by Pix Publishing Co., New England Doll & Novelty Co., and Courtesy F. A. O. Schwarz

The Guardsman (Top Right) Watches Over the Musical Young Lady Next to Him. She Contains a Music Box Which Plays "Mary Had a Little Lamb." The Little Bear Is On Wheels and Can Carry 150 Pounds on His Back, Making Trips Across the Playroom. The Young Lady Just at the Right Is One of the World's Most Natural Dolls. One of Many Made by Mrs. Prof. Kate Kruse, of Bad Koesen, in the Thuringia Mountains of Germany. It Is a Product of Careful Hand Labor. Mrs. Kruse Made Her First Dolls for Her Own Little Girl. Now the Little Girl Is Grown Up and Helps to Make Them for Others.

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ARISTOCRATS OF THE DOLL WORLD: RAGGEDY ANDY AND RAGGEDY ANN

Among the New Books

The Mayo Playboy and Innocent of Ebury Street

The Life of George Moore, by Joseph Hone. London: Gollancz. 15s. New York: Macmillan. $5.

A DISCREET BIOGRAPHY of George Moore, such as he himself dreaded, would have been a minor tragedy; and Mr. Hone, who has undertaken the task which Mr. Charles Morgan and "John Eglinton" declined, must first of all be congratulated on treading the path of indiscretion with grace. To go as far as George Moore himself might have wished would no doubt be impossible this side of the law of libel or the canons of good taste—though, as Mr. Hone points out, one must take his outrageousness with a grain of salt. No one more sincerely regretted his naughtier outbursts if they damaged a friend; and if he rushed in where angels fear, this impulse to cut a figure sprang from the naïveté of the Mayo Squire rather than from any overweening vanity. Discriminating among the scandals and industriously following the paths proper to the biography of a great novelist, Mr. Hone has managed very well to build a portrait of the rather raffish boulevardier, the Mayo playboy and the saint and innocent of Ebury street.

In Ireland itself Moore's eccentricity might have amused but would not have astounded, and he was not the first Irishman to denounce the uncouthness of his countrymen and seek a less crowded stage. He was always something of an exile. One has only to compare Moore's own spirited version of his early life with Manet, Degas and Zola in Paris with the colder memories of his French friends to see that he was nothing like as much at home in France as he thought he was or pretended to be. He had the impression of being Parisian, but—as Mr. Desmond Shawe Taylor says in the interesting appreciation appended to this book—Moore was not more than a brilliant impressionist.

* * *

The note of exile constantly recurs. Passionately he adopts England, but assails the sentimental tradition of English fiction with the then abhorred and alien ideas of the naturalistic school born in France. The Boer War completes his disgust with English public opinion, and returning to Ireland, he finds his nationalism and his passion for the Gaelic written off as irresponsibility by the serious men in these causes. Ireland understands the desire to startle, and even the fuss he made about his conversion to Protestantism was assimilated into the gossip of Dublin. He became a character.

When he returned to England after ten years of Dublin, his position took on again extraordinary attributes. The disciple of Zola who shocked Mudies and who, as Oscar Wilde observed, educated himself in public, assumed the role of sainthood. He renounced the past—he was always renouncing it—and while the English novel lumbered along like an overloaded haycart on its cheerful way, he settled down to an aestheticism which is quite out of the tradition of the English novel and not very congenial to English taste. It is a strange conclusion to find the novelist who had not been able to write English established as the halo-ed survivor of art for art's sake.

* * *

The Life is full of delightful Moore stories and the preposterous in Moore is made more engaging by its innocence. I feel some caution about the story of his sudden, enthusiastic discovery of the subjunctive; but there it is. The charming thing about Moore is that he may not be having you on; he may really not have heard of the subjunctive before. The story of Moore's lunch with a famous French actress whose boastings of her great roles Moore countered and crushed with his own memories of Manet has the genuine dressing-room stamp; and the war with the spinsters of Ely Place who objected to his door being painted green and who persecuted him through the agency of an Italian organ-grinder, is one of those farces, conducted with passionate fierceness, that are in the central tradition of Mooriana. There are a great many illuminating letters, and one puts down this book with gratitude for both author and subject.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Book Window

Express and Stagecoach Days in California from the gold rush to the Civil War, by Oscar Osburn Winther (Stanford and Oxford, $2.25). Growth of communication and transportation in a rapidly expanding pioneer region.

The Heritage of the Bounty, by Dr. Harry L. Shapiro (Simon & Schuster, $3). An anthropological study of descendants of the Bounty's mutineers who colonized Pitcairn island, including historical background and descriptions of life on the island today.

The Renaissance, by F. Funck-Brentano (Macmillan, $2.50). A highly-colored, episodic treatment, with special emphasis on France, readable, generally accurate, a history of politics rather than of art and letters.

Gone With the Wind, by Margaret Mitchell (Macmillan, $3). A long and constantly engrossing novel about Georgia during and following the war between the states, written from a strongly Southern viewpoint.

Slums and Housing, by James Ford and collaborators (Harvard University Press, two volumes, $10). Brilliant study of American slums, particularly in New York City—their causes, history and ways of annihilation.

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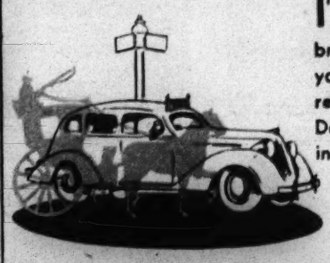

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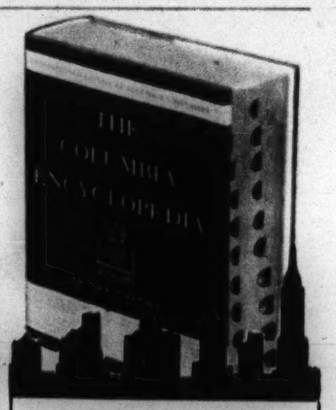

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Tall Tales of America's Pioneer Past

Caleb Catlum's America, by Vincent McHugh. New York: Stackpole Sons. $2.50.

Their Weight in Wildcats, by James Daugherty. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

IN CALEB CATLUM, Vincent McHugh has created a character which bodies forth all that is riotous and rollicking in American life. Caleb strides over both time and space with Brobdingnagian boots. He goes to school to canny Ben Franklin in Philadelphia, journeys to the Northwest Territory with Lewis and Clark, startes a-whalin' out of Nantucket, prospects for gold in California, steamboats on the Mississippi with Sam Clemens, starts the pony express with Buffalo Bill, rides the rails with Casey Jones—in general pals round with all the heroes of American history and the gods of American mythology. Like Till Eulenspiegel, with whom he shares his love of pranks, he is a jack—no, a master—of all trades. He is a greater lover than Don Juan, more gallant and humanitarian than Robin Hood, more verbally exuberant than Panurge. He is brawling, boastful, irresponsible Young America. The book is originally conceived and zestfully written. Occasionally its pattern becomes a bit monotonous; at times we feel, too, that Mr. McHugh is writing out of lists: lists of words, song titles, characters, events. But he has created and sustained a mood of high spirits and carnival, and it is surprising how much of America he has been able to pack between the covers of this 300-odd page book.

* * *

"Their Weight in Wildcats" is an anthology of stories and anecdotes about many of the characters, historical and legendary, that Caleb Catlum outshoots, outrides, outfights and outboasts. Among its nappy dramatis personae are Mike Fink, the keelboatman, the gentle Johnny Appleseed, Dan'l Boone, Kit Carson, John Henry, the Negro steel-driver, and Paul Bunyan, the lumberjack, hero of a hundred logging myths. Here are stories of bear hunts and Indian fights, and the extravagant tall tales of the frontier. Most of these are selections from early writers, close enough to man and event to have contemporary flavor. James Daugherty's drawings translate this uproarious life into line which has the rich vitality, the fierce maleness of the life of the frontier. Looking at his swaggering, rambunctious Mike Fink, we can almost hear that worthy roar: "I'm a regular tornado—tough as hickory—and long-winded as a nor'wester. I can strike a blow like a falling tree."

* * *

These two books are interesting and important both for themselves and because they call our attention to the riches of America's pioneer past. Now that the frontier has disappeared we are rediscovering it imaginatively, and such books as these point the way to material for an American Iliad and Odyssey. As Mr. Daugherty says in a short preface which makes us wish he had written more: Behind these tales and sketches lies a lore "from which writers and painters and sculptors will be taking themes and building up glorious songs and dramas and colossal carved and painted friezes and façades and processionals as long as the genial, tough, cantankerous spirit of America endures."

HORACE REYNOLDS

Ace G-Man

American Agent, by Melvin Purvis. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.75.

NO LAW-ENFORCING AGENCY perhaps has ever appealed to the public imagination more than the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose agents are popularly known as G-men. And certainly no G-man is better known than Melvin Purvis who, from the time he assumed charge of the FBI office at Chicago in 1932 until he resigned last year to return to the practice of law, was concerned in the apprehension of some of the most notorious gangsters in the United States.

In "American Agent" Mr. Purvis relates in modest fashion his brief but colorful career as ace agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Naturally the book is exciting for it deals with exciting matters. The Little Bohemia episode, the Kansas City massacre and the capture of John Dillinger outrival fiction for thrills.

However, there is a great deal more to this book than excitement. The author presents an authentic picture showing how the FBI operates and in a chapter on "The Causes of Crime" points out many of the situations which permit crime to flourish in the United States. It is not surprising to find Mr. Purvis indicting the indifferent attitude of the adult population toward youth. More and more is this condition pointed out by criminologists as one of the weakest places in society's armor against crime.

The success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says the author, is proof of what can be done when political interference is eliminated. The placing of police departments throughout the country on a strictly merit basis would greatly improve the efficiency of law enforcement. In addition the author feels that jobs in law enforcement departments should be made more attractive financially in order to attract good men.

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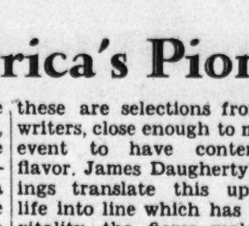
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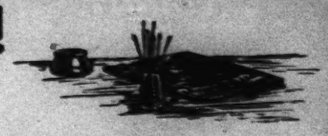
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Marlborough at the Height of His Fortunes

Marlborough, Vol. III. Ramillies and Oudenarde, by Winston Churchill. London: Harrap. 25s.

AS ONE HAD ANTICIPATED, Mr. Churchill has not been able to complete his design in the three volumes of his expectation. But he has brought his drama to the crisis, when his hero stands at the height of his fortunes, and when a great battle and a great siege have broken the power of the proudest of kings. We are just at the point at which Louis XIV will sue humbly for peace at almost any price.

This part of the work shows the same qualities as the former: an extraordinary vigor and vivacity of style—here and there, I think, as in the account of Oudenarde, passing into flamboyance—great clearness in narration and description, and, in my opinion, remarkable impartiality. By letting Marlborough, as far as possible, speak for himself, he does him justice. No one can read these letters "from John to Sarah"—scribbled often at those exciting moments in which the truth comes out, never meant for publication, full of affection — without feeling that here we have a man, whatever his weaknesses, genuine, noble and magnanimous. Many of these letters have never been published before; every new one increases one's conviction of Marlborough's essential soundness, and deepens one's sense of indignation at the malignity with which he was assailed.

Some of the charges brought against him have been long since refuted. That he was niggardly, for instance, in praise of Webb's wonderful feat at Wyrendael—an accusation almost ferociously brought against him by Thackeray—had been known to be the very reverse of the truth; but it is as well to have the slander once again authoritatively dispersed. "You may assure yourself," he wrote the Duke of Webb, "that I shall do you justice at home, and be glad on all occasions to own the service you have done, upon which the success of our siege depends"; and a little later he urged the Queen to give Webb the promotion "which really this action makes his due."

Similarly, the charge that Marlborough deliberately prolonged the war for the sake of his own glory breaks down in the light of facts. Had he been allowed, he would have ended it in the year under review. Not that Mr. Churchill slurs over faults and mistakes. He shows clearly that the hatred of the Tories was in part accounted for by the unwise treatment of Harley, and by the tactlessness with which the Whigs, supported by Sarah, forced their policy and their favorites upon the reluctant Queen.

It seems to me that though the battles are so brilliantly described, the chief interest of the book lies in the account of the twists and turns of the home politics, and in the study of the characters of party politicians who had not yet learned to distinguish party from faction. The reign of Anne was the first in which the experiment of a united Cabinet was tried. Hitherto every Minister had thought himself independent; and when a statesman found himself turned out because he was out of sympathy with his colleagues on a main issue, he felt himself scandalously treated. Still more so, when a Sunderland was thrust into the Ministry and forced upon a Sovereign who did not want him. Such conduct was unprecedented, and roused thoughts of revenge, which were translated into action when the time came. For some months, Marlborough's victories held these feelings in check; but so soon as his success became so decisive that he was no longer necessary, the hatred had full scope.

How far that hatred went; with what ingratitude, malice and falsehood Marlborough and his friends were pursued; how the Allies were cheated, and negotiations were carried on with the enemy and treacherously concealed from friends; how the Catalans, to whom we had promised everything, were betrayed and left to the cruel vengeance of the Spaniards—all this is left to be told in the final installment; and we shall eagerly look forward to its appearance.

E. E. KELLETT

Wittily Acid Verse

Not So Deep as a Well, by Dorothy Parker. New York: Viking. $2.50 (signed, limited edition, $6).

ONE THINKS of the "Conning Tower" and of F. P. A. when Dorothy Parker is mentioned, and so it seems altogether suitable that her latest volume of verse should be dedicated to Franklin Pierce Adams. From the New Yorker, the Yale Review and other periodicals she has culled her more recent epigrams and added them in a collected volume to those of her previously published verses that she wished to retain.

Applause is the spontaneous reaction to Mrs. Parker's terse lyrics, not because they are poetry, but because they have the shrewdest, neatest way of reducing trouble to absurdity. If the author has deliberately refrained from taking life sufficiently seriously to make herself a poet—and we fancy it's been a matter of touch-and-go—she has cut the grease of maudlin emotionalism by her acid wit in a manner at once tolerant and intelligent. There is a jaunty courage apparent in all her writing, and her verses are more than amusing.

While the quality of reverence required in poetry is lacking, certainly the world needs the humane satire which Mrs. Parker's clever verses afford. Their philosophical attitude accepts the world as it is, with no illusions, but with such balance of humor that the most jaded mentality must, in the perusal, be conscious of receiving a fillip. Many more serious writers might take a lesson from her economical use of words. Perhaps she had that in mind when she gave the title, "Two-Volume Novel," to the lines:

> The sun's gone dim, and
> The moon's turned black;
> For I loved him, and
> He didn't love back.

P. P. S.

MEN

Christmas brings up the same old problem—what to give—Worth-while gifts such as sterling silver will please and last indefinitely. Select the dainty "Royal-Ritz" compact in sterling shown below, the sterling Watson mirror, or one of the patterns of flatware shown at the right. In flatware you can buy as little or as much as you wish and add to it from time to time.—See your jeweler or write us for name of the nearest jeweler.

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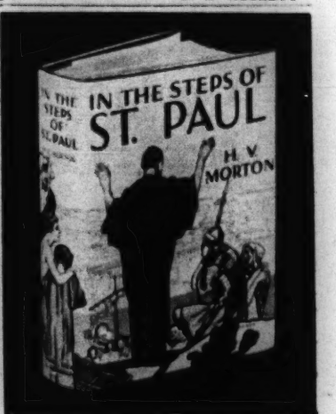

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Irish Free State Leader

Unique Dictator, by Desmond Ryan. London: Arthur Barker Ltd. 10s. 6d.

MR. RYAN'S STUDY of Eamon de Valera comes into circulation at a time when the Irish Free State is definitely in the news, and when the new Constitution is the subject of wide discussion. The author of the new Constitution, Mr. de Valera, was born in New York. His father was a Spanish artist, his mother an Irish schoolteacher. At an early age he was sent to Ireland to be reared on a small farm among the hills. There he gained an intimate knowledge of the Irish peasantry which has served him well ever since. "The first 15 years of my life that formed my character," he says, "were lived among the Irish people down in Limerick." Then he emerged from obscurity. "I entered politics as a soldier, as one who stood for the principles of those who proclaimed the Republic in 1916."

* * *

From then on he has had a checkered career. But he has been unwavering in his attitude on the right of the Irish people to govern themselves. This is the rock upon which he and the representatives of the British Government split. No formula could be found to enable them to steer clear of it, and yet satisfy both sides. The Oath of Allegiance presented no insuperable difficulty. Not so that of independence, for in that issue reposed the safety of more than 40,000,000 British people.

This book throws a revealing light on the turbulent period which followed the Easter Rebellion of 1916, and covers, at perhaps too great length, the civil war and the tragic episodes which led up to the Anglo-Irish Treaty. If in anything, its greatest defect lies here. For while no one would want to sacrifice the thrilling tale of Mr. de Valera's escape from Lincoln jail, or his surreptitious passage to and from the United States, or his struggles at home and abroad, the average reader would gladly see the wrangling with Judge Cohalan compressed and the space devoted to the interesting developments in the Free State since Mr. de Valera assumed the presidency of the Executive Council in 1932.

* * *

The struggle of a state comprising 3,000,000 people to make itself self-dependent in the face of an economic war (lately modified) and the competition of mass production and low labor costs is something on which people are eager to have enlightenment. No one yet has apparently assayed the job of telling this story. Yet it is hardly sufficient to say it is too early to do so, since the Government itself makes claims of vastly increased wheat acreage, substantially higher exports and social reforms of an impressive character. Sufficient material should now be at hand to make a satisfactory analysis, and a worthwhile contribution could be made by someone who would give the time and the effort to reducing to their proper proportions the respective claims of Mr. de Valera's admirers and detractors.

As a word portrait of Mr. de Valera this book has much to commend it. Although it evidently cannot resist the temptation to deal generously with the man and his policies, it does not hesitate to show him as an astute politician who at times has not been beyond using the arts of the platform to drive home his points to his hearers. The man as he is known today is seen in the boy who reveled in the exploits of Wallace and Napoleon, and in the youth with a bent for mathematics who later stepped on the political stage and took a major part in the struggle for independence with which he has ever since been identified.

* * *

This story of the rise of Mr. de Valera leaves him at the zenith of his career, presiding over the Council of the League of Nations—a strange paradox, in view of the fact that the very institution which he recently presided over was that which he originally opposed his country's entering. Moreover, one of the best addresses ever made before the League came from this "unique dictator."

Eventful days are ahead for the Irish Free State. Critical issues are in the offing, and those who would follow them intelligently will find in Mr. Ryan's pages ample material bearing upon them.

W. W. CUNNINGHAM

In Post-War Germany

The War Goes On, by Sholem Asch. Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. New York: Putnam. $3.

AFTER THE TREATY of Versailles, the German people saw themselves foundering in a peace that was no peace, struggling in a world still fraught for them with conflict and discord. Plunged in a deeper morass than ever, they were the prey of a throng of speculators and agitators not only from other countries but from within their own borders as well. The bugle notes of a French soldier sounding the signal to cease firing had but little reverberation in Germany, where wartime turbulence continued undiminished. This is the message which Sholem Asch unfolds in his new work, "The War Goes On," an impassioned plea, not for an alien nation, but for a suffering people. It deals with conditions in Germany from 1918 to 1923, including a complete phase of the post-war struggle there: the unprecedented period of inflation.

The characters Mr. Asch portrays are the speculators and profiteers who thus manipulated the currency, and the countless men and women who suffered in consequence. Pitting Aron Judkewitch, upstart speculator, against the Bodenheimers, who represent the traditional standards of integrity and culture, Mr. Asch has also opportunity to show the clash between the two types of Jews—Eastern and German—as well as the general opposition against their entire race. Behind the Jewish question and the complicated economic problems of the day are the millions of German people still fighting the forces of evil in their midst. "The War Goes On" is a significant social study and a literary achievement.

"The War Goes On" is a plea for tolerance and understanding. Depressing it may be, and often violent, but the sincerity of its purpose is undeniable.

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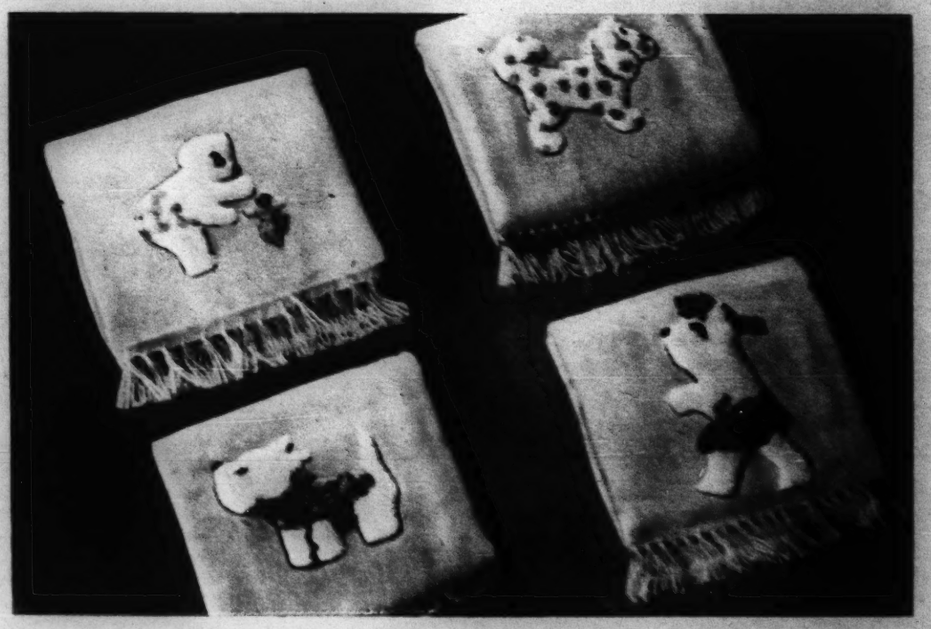

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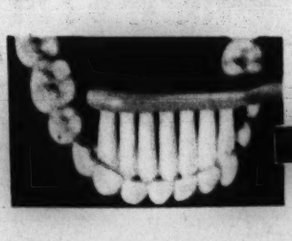

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A Day With Anton Lang

What a change from the rush and turmoil of Garmisch to the quiet and peace of the little, near-by village of Oberammergau. A hush seems to hang over the town; one notices that the inhabitants seem happy, greet one with the greatest courtesy everywhere; while the people in the shops and restaurants speak good English.

I had the privilege of visiting Anton Lang, and being escorted by him personally over his workshop. This is indeed a rare treat, for in late years he does not see many visitors, although he particularly seems to enjoy Americans, who he feels have been so kind to him.

The house where Anton Lang was born still stands on the River Amer. Lang's father was a potter, the son following in the father's footsteps. Anton left home to study, and began his work in another town, but later he returned to the place of his birth. Here he is happiest, for although he enjoys traveling in foreign lands, he was always homesick for Oberammergau and his beloved hills.

In America, which he visited after the war, in 1922, he was really frightened by the tall buildings, and he was horror-stricken by the great waste of food he saw there, as his people at home, affected by the inflation of the German mark at that time, were going hungry.

Fortunately, the trip of the Oberammergauans, to display their work in America, was successful; they were able to carry back substantial help to the people at home. Lang has never forgotten this, and has always had a special love for Americans.

Anton Lang now has a large, comfortable house which he uses as a pension. It can accommodate 35 guests and is presided over by his wife and his sister. Some of the rooms are furnished with furniture peculiar to Oberammergau—quaint designs painted on wood. The kiln where the pottery is made, and where the workers model the attractive shapes that he and his son design, is one of Herr Lang's greatest show places.

One of Lang's sons is now professor of German at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. He married an Oberammergau girl—the girl, in fact, who played the part of Mary Magdelene in the latest Passion Play. Lang shows with great pride the picture of the twins, the grandchildren.

The pottery of Anton Lang goes all over the world. The individuality of the potter shows in all his work. As in most works of art, it is not the technique that is the important thing, but the feeling which lies behind it, and in the exquisite work of Anton Lang one senses a beautiful mentality. That is perhaps why his performance of the Christus, in the Passion Play, which he acted over a period of 30 years, was such an inspiraton. He now takes the part of the Prologue in the play, the next performance of which will take place in 1940.

The little village of Oberammergau is as attractive in winter as in summer. People come for the winter sports, which are very popular in the neighborhood. Some who attended the Olympic Games were housed in Oberammergau, for buses ran frequently to the games at Garmisch.

Photo—Verlag H. Kronburger, Oberammergau

ANTON LANG AT WORK

Alpine Gardens

One of the oldest and richest Alpine gardens of Europe, situated in the Belvedere Park, Vienna, which itself was laid out in 1733 by Prince Eugène of Savoy, has been opened to the public concurrently with the bicentenary celebrations in memory of that famous Austrian military leader.

This botanical garden displays some 25,000 plants. Lovers of flowers can watch here, even in early spring, the unfolding of the blossoms of silvery edelweiss, of the red hearts of primula rosea from the Himalayas, or of the Japanese dwarf aster. A wide scope is afforded to students of botany by the abundance of varieties: the genus of saxifraga (stone break) is represented by 300 varieties, sempervivum by 150, while species like globularia, dryas, wulfenia or bluebell are grown in all existing varieties.

Special rarities include a 50-year-old specimen of genista horrida (Spanish broom), Dalmatian chickweed, spikenard, uncommon valerians (V. celtica, supina, elongata), a tiny forget-me-not (Eritrichium manum), called in the Austrian Alps "Heaven's Herald," the silky cushions of silene acaulis and linnaea borealis, etc. Among cave plants, saxifraga arachnoidea, paradoxa and aquatica are of special interest.

This collection keeps growing, not only so far as the individual plants are concerned, but also in a wider sense, for the head gardener is distributing every year about 3000 parcels of seeds to applicants from many countries. He obtains, in exchange, not money, but, if possible, seeds of Alpine plants still lacking.

Laugh and Learn

Films to make school children laugh while they learn are being prepared by Gaumont British Instructional here. Six cartoons on such subjects as the development of the coal industry and the Napoleonic wars are being produced.

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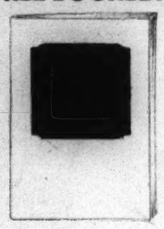

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Glass That Isn't Glass

HOLLYWOOD, in its search for artistic stage effects in motion pictures, has run across "flexilume," a flexible glass, which makes its debut from the background of an exotic dance routine in "The Big Broadcast of 1937."

The new chemical compound lies midway between celluloid and glass made with sand. Product of a secret formula, it is imported from Vienna laboratories in sheet form. It is transparent in its native state and translucent when daubed with color. Practically unbreakable, it was twisted into intricate shapes for an impressionistic coconut grove scene.

* * *

Tired of the conventional artificial tropical trees which continue to fool increasingly fewer theatergoers, Robert Usher, scene artist at Paramount studio, discovered the possibilities of the synthetic glass in the Los Angeles office of a decorative glass specialist, Charles Carroll.

Immediately a large stock was imported, sheets heated to conform to a mold and to allow cutting, and a three-dimensional, artistic palm setting grew in one of the studio's sound stages.

Spot and flood lights of withering intensity failed to melt the material, nor did any combustion result from the heat which normally makes powdered faces molten masks if exposed too long.

This resistance to fire is considered second in importance only to the nonbreakable feature. Less expensive than the use of glass, in which extreme care must be shown, flexilume has already been drafted by another studio, intent on bizarre effects at minimum cost.

Decorator Carroll thinks the motion picture use is the first commercial use to which flexilume has yet been put, and he reports inquiries from motorcar and airplane factories, interested in the tensile strength of 2800 to 3600 pounds Artist Usher found in his experiments. He also found that it took 147,000 pounds pressure to break a rod of the compound when he was bending it under steam.

Enthusiastic about its improvements over the brittleness of glass and the inflammability of celluloid, the artist predicted a further advantage: its use in technicolor, where brilliant reproductions can be obtained by infusing dyes in the synthesis as well as painting the lily after it has been steamed into shape.

A Bantu University

Near the little town of Alice, the capital of the district of Victoria East, in the Cape Province, stands a South African native college, built on the site of the historic Fort Hare, where trenches, bastions and blockhouses of the once important military station are still visible. It was during the middle of last century that Kafirs wars disturbed this portion of the old Cape Colony. Today, the broken walls of the old fort surround a beautiful rock garden, from which can be viewed the only Bantu college in the vast continent of Africa.

* * *

The buildings include the Stewart Hall tuition block, the Christian Union, with its handsome central tower, the dining hall and three hostels. The college has its own publishing press, at Lovedale, close by, where all the work is done by natives.

In 1906 this college was opened by General Botha, with a roll of only 20 students. It was designed to provide a liberal education for the aspiring Bantu. There are courses in agriculture, commerce, industries and domestic arts, open to natives, Indians and colored students of both sexes.

This native college is doing much to cure color prejudice and foster better relations between black and white. The students are serious-minded, hard-working men and women, kind and courteous, yet still in possession of the childlike naïveté of the native and peculiarly free from revolutionary ideas. The college has also proved a strong cement of Christian solidarity, for it has healed Christian sectarianism and brought about the fusion of Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist missions in its constructive work.

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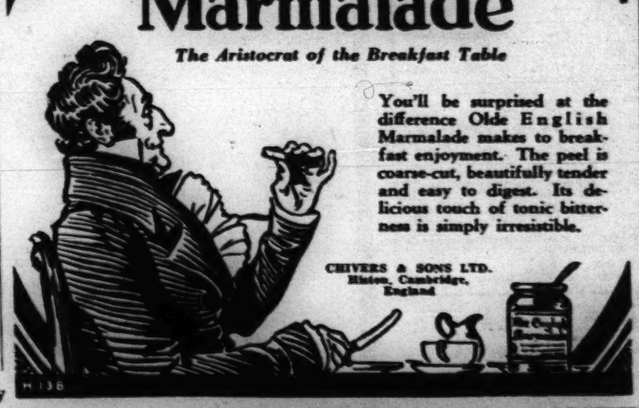

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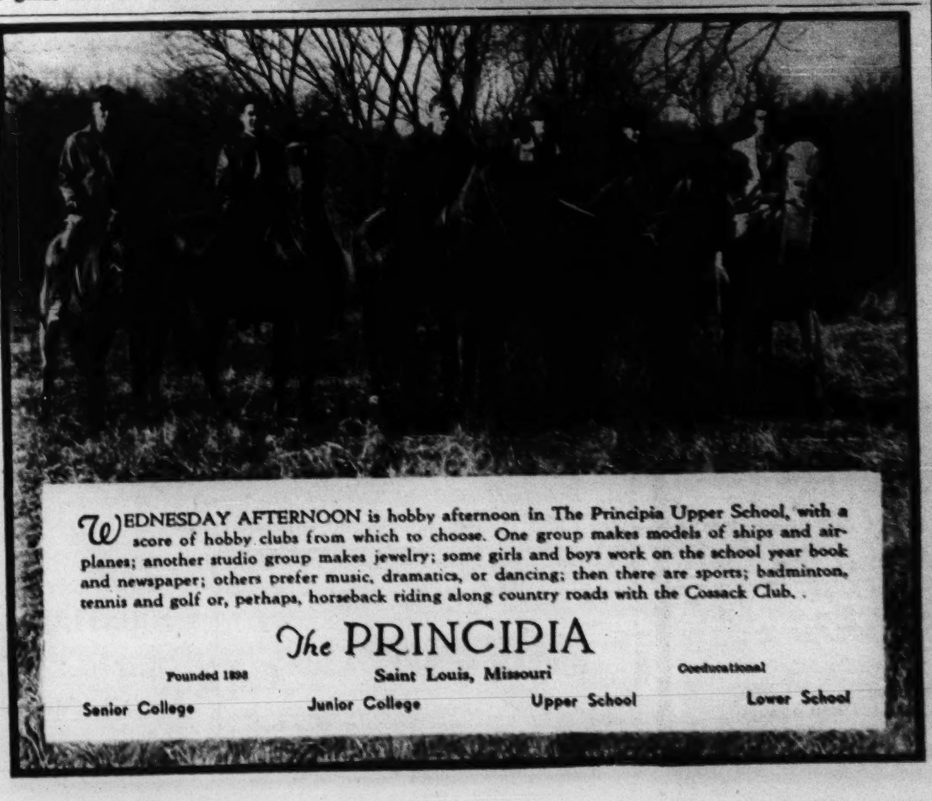

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6—How the Books of the Bible Got Their Names.
7—The Twelve Apostles.
8—Early Manuscripts of the Bible.
9—Early Versions of the Bible.
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11—Biblical Words for Sin and Their Derivation.
12—Helpful Notes About the Psalms.
13—Months of the Hebrew Year.
14—Significant Words Left Untranslated in the Authorized Version.
15—Words and Phrases in the Authorized Version Unfamiliar or Misunderstood.

PART III

Complete Index and Bibliography.

Other "DOUBLE A" Books

Mostly Material From the Monitor

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Glorious Art of Home Cooking, by Hannah Duteau. $2.75. (15c-20c*).

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Old-Time Church Singing

When New England was first settled, there were no hymnbooks available to church congregations. So, each church had a precentor whose duty it was to lead the singers by reading the psalms, a line at a time, and setting the tunes.

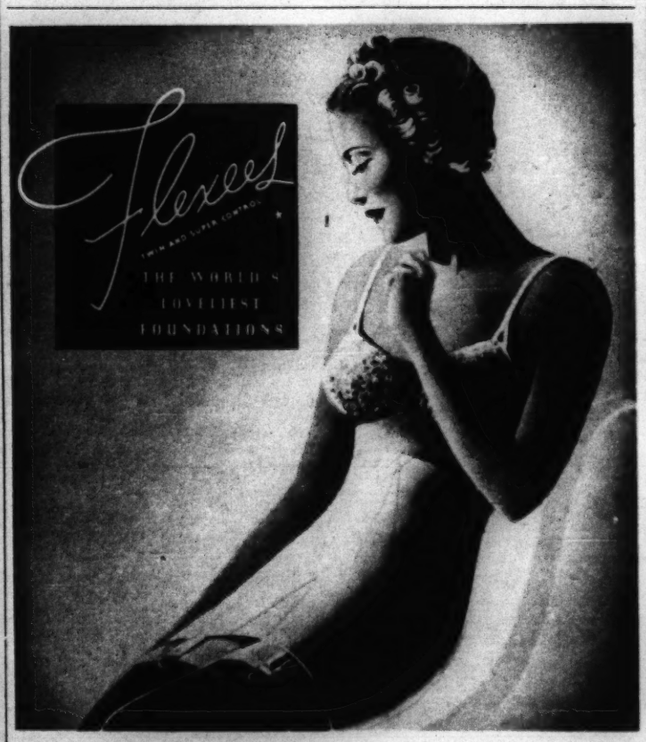
Studies made by American Guide workers indicate that the congregations knew at first about 20 psalm tunes. The Guide is a travel handbook being prepared under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration.

As people did not have hymnbooks in which the tunes were written down beside the words which properly went with them, the precentors were sometimes unable to prevent the congregations from shifting from one tune to another. When the loud-voiced individuals who started the crowd off on the wrong track were identified, they were fined. The court records of Massachusetts refer to many instances of this sort.

From year to year, the church singing steadily deteriorated and the tunes tended more and more to blend together; so that each finally seemed to be made up of fragments of all. When things were at their worst, John Tufts, a young Harvard graduate, brought out the first hymnal to be published in a British colony.

Most of the clergy greeted the publication joyfully, but some of the politicians saw a chance to make capital of it and declared that it was calculated to corrupt the New England church. Their followers went to churches which were supplied with the hymnal, to howl down the book singers. Stories of disturbances appear in the files of the New England Courant of 200 years ago.

Practicability finally won the day. Mr. Tufts' hymnal came into such demand that the first four editions were worn to shreds, and only one copy of the fifth edition is known to have survived. It is now one of the treasures of the Boston Public Library.



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By John A. May

Official Peter

By the waters of the Thames, near the Pool of London, is a sailor claiming a unique official position. His name is Peter and he is a cat.

Peter's claim to fame rests on the fact that he is, according to the Port of London Authority, Britain's only sailor cat in receipt of pay.

His station is on board H. M. S. President, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve training ship, in King's Reach. His cost to taxpayers is one shilling a month.

His formal addition to the staff of the President has been officially sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Peter has been on his station for nine years now. He has the appearance of a pirate, having lost an ear when repelling a feline landlubber's attempt to board the vessel some years back.

* * *

This sailor dislikes strangers on his ship and would, if he felt able, probably drive away innocent visitors as he did the boarding enemy. In Navy Week, however, when hundreds of strangers looked the vessel over, Peter decided that discretion was very much the better part of valor and he declared a stay-in strike, refusing to put in an appearance until everything was ship shape once more. Where he hid he refused to reveal and it was only when he crept silently on deck one day and yelled as hard as he could for something to eat that his companions knew he had not deserted.

Peter keeps aloof from the several official Port of London Authority cats, maintained as rat catchers ashore, apparently considering that the interests of sailors and landsmen are wide apart.

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. . Symbols

(Continued from page 11)

by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Her figurehead was the delicate figure of an angel with golden wings, holding a long trumpet to her lips with one hand, and carrying an olive branch in the other.

* * *

Donald McKay's last clipper ship, the Glory of the Seas, bore at its bow the draped figure of a woman, hair streaming in the wind, and one arm outstretched.

Ladies of all types roamed the seas at the prow of vessels of other days and years. One prim dame in hat and veil carried an umbrella which, alas, she could never unfurl, even in the most drenching downpour. A sailor girl, with a twinkle in her saucy black eyes, is in direct contrast to the almost angelic types that were prevalent. There were señoritas, Indian princesses, mermaids, queens, and squaws, as well as a variety of girls named Maud, Edith, Marcia, Marie, and Lizzie.

A Scotsman, a Moorish pirate, a Spanish grandee, a Georgian gentleman, a warrior with a helmet, a merman, kings and nobles galore, as well as innumerable gentlemen, also rose to fame above the waves.

James Baines, famed Liverpool shipper of the mid-nineteenth century, and owner of the noted Black Ball Line, sat for his figurehead in Liverpool in 1854. He it was who set all England by its ears when, a leader among shipping men, he purchased clippers from an American, Donald McKay.

* * *

Another masculine figurehead, that of Davy Crockett, from the clipper ship of that name, is preserved in excellent condition in San Francisco. This is a full-length figure of a woodsman, long hair pushed back under a coonskin cap, bearing a rifle in his arms, poised as if he were ready to fire.

Because figureheads are symbolic of so much romance of the sea, they deserve a better fate than to be left moldering in old sail lofts, dusty attic corners, and antique dealers' shops. Neglected they may be, but forgotten, never! The wooden ships they adorned live on in the whistle of the wind and the creak of tackle. As for the figureheads themselves, do not their modern prototypes—bright chromium goddesses, birds and Indians—confront us on every highway, rushing past on the streamlines of 1937?

Voice Warns of Fog

The Little Cumbrae Lighthouse is equipped with an invention by which the wireless operator in a fog-bound ship hears a warning voice telling him the distance his ship is from the Firth of Clyde. It is intended that the equipment should be used all round the British coasts.

The Clyde is said to be the best guarded river in the world, and the guardians are the lighthousemen.

Little Cumbrae—the island on which this talking wonder is installed—lies in the middle of the firth. All ships pass the lighthouse as they enter or leave the river.

Medieval Seals

A SMALL SELECTION of notable medieval seals, some of which are 700 years old, was on display in the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., and included the great seals of Edward III, Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth.

Each English sovereign had a great seal, a privy seal, and a signet. The great seal was used for important state papers, the privy seal for the king's own business and for matters not requiring the great seal, and the signet for his private letters and grants, prior to affixing the privy seal. Until after the middle of the fourteenth century, the keeper of the privy seal was a member of the king's household.

Keepers went abroad with Edward III, whose victories in France caused him to add to his title, "King of France." In the Huntington Library exhibition was a great seal, in green wax, of Edward III, which is a good example of the Gothic style of the fourteenth century.

A fine impression of Queen Elizabeth's great seal, in bronze-colored wax, appears on a release dated Jan. 25, 1588, to Henry, Earl of Huntington, of the manor of Ashby de la Zouche, in consideration of an annual payment of £600 for 18 years. The front side is an equestrian portrait of "good Queen Bess" and on the back she is shown seated, and dressed in state.

Henry VIII's great seal is affixed on a grant to the church wardens of Christchurch of the Priory Church there. The document, dated Oct. 23, 1540, begins with an ornamental "H" with a portrait of the King in his state robes. The seal, in brown wax, has the equestrian portrait of the King on the obverse.

Describing the method used in sealing these important state documents, Capt. R. B. Haselden, curator of manuscripts at the Huntington Library, said:

"The wax used in the seal was first softened by immersion in warm water. It was then flattened into discs, one being placed in each half of the matrix, which had first been rubbed with oil or soapy water. The matrix which transferred the impression into the wax was usually made of silver for the royal or more important seals, and was engraved in intaglio.

"The tongue of the document was placed between the two discs and pressure applied to the two halves of the matrix, bringing them together, and forcing the superfluous wax out along the edge to be trimmed off with a knife. The seal was then hardened in cold water."

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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. . Sand in Your Shoes

(Continued from Page 4)

a thrilling motor drive over the hard, sandy beach, where world automobile speed records have been made. Acres of waving Easter lilies at near-by Jungle Gardens delight flower lovers each spring—a reminder that Ponce de Leon named his newly discovered "island" Pascua Florida, or Flowery Easter.

Jacksonville, the State's largest city and a busy steamship and resort center, is built on a commanding site overlooking the St. John's river, at the gateway to the Florida east coast and Indian river district.

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One's Florida itinerary certainly should include a glimpse of the orange and grapefruit groves, and a visit to packing and canning plants, where the luscious fruit is prepared for market. The "Orange Blossom Trail" takes one on a memorable drive over lake-dotted highlands extending about 100 miles down the center of the State, in the very heart of the $50,000,000 a year citrus industry.

Rolling hills massed with soldierly rows of fruit trees fall away on all sides as far as eye can reach, broken by little oases of tree-shaded homes and gardens of the grove owners. In January and February, the groves are spectacular with snowy white blossoms and bright gold fruit against the dark green waxy foliage of the trees, and then the fragrance of the blossoms perfumes the air.

Midway of the highlands and at the State's highest point, near Lake Wales, the Bok Singing Tower mirrors its lofty shaft in the clear water of Mountain lake. Thousands come to hear the free carillon recitals several times each week and to attend the Easter Morn sunrise program. They gaze at pink flamingos wading in the placid pool, and enjoy the beautifully ordered gardens of this sanctuary, where men must wear their coats to be admitted!

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The largest city on the "Orange Blossom Trail," and one strong in cultural appeal, is charming Orlando, which breathes of Shakespeare's character in "As You Like It." Annie Russell Theater of Rollins College provides the best in drama and concert for Orlando's winter guests, and the annual animated magazine, in which the contributors are important literary, political and business figures, is a unique feature of the college program. The city provides many kinds of sports, too, including aquaplaning behind fast outboard motors on the lakes.

Indeed, Orlando boasts of 33 spring-fed lakes, all or partly within the city limits. And Florida's lakes are worth boasting about. Beautiful, well-kept homes encircle their banks, velvety lawns dotted with flowering shrubs and drooping palms sweep down to the water's edge. Suddenly to come upon this scene of peace and quiet is soothing after the swift pace of life in northern cities. One is content just to sit in the lovely gardens, drink in the beauty of flower and foliage and listen to the liquid silver trills of the mockingbirds.

Sanford is the "celery capital" of the South, and its acres of growing plants fill the air for miles with an appetizing aroma.

At the top of the fruit belt, Ocala welcomes throngs, attracted by near-by Silver Springs, an especially interesting focal point for visitors. Here, among moss-draped live oaks, in a veritable jungle setting, glass-bottomed boats silently glide over crystal-clear depths. One peers down into fabulous marine gardens and fish haunts, and watches fresh spring water boiling out of subterranean caverns at the rate of 550,000,000 gallons daily.

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The Florida west coast has its hosts of admirers, too. Here the quiet murmur of the more tranquil waters of the Gulf of Mexico, washing miles of powdery, white-sand beaches, sets the tempo for restful living, and costs are likely to be more moderate.

From Tampa, a busy west coast commercial and resort city with a most picturesque bayshore setting, one reaches popular St. Petersburg, the "Sunshine City," over six-mile Gandy bridge. This remarkable motorway over Tampa bay passes through feeding grounds of the ever-comical pelicans. St. Petersburg's favored location, on a broad peninsula between this bay and the Gulf, is held responsible for the exuberant sunshine. Sunless days in a year can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and its gay warmth attracts many elderly persons.

In versatile "St. Pete," conservative tastes prevail. Mirror Lake Shuffleboard Club's membership of 5000 is evidence of the city's highly organized recreational and social life. For a few dollars one may enjoy shuffleboard for a whole season with congenial companions, or play at lawn bowling, roque, bridge, chess, checkers, or even dominoes, all in the shade of wide-spreading royal poinciana and tulip trees. Or one may just sit in the friendly sunshine and talk about the snowdrifts up North!

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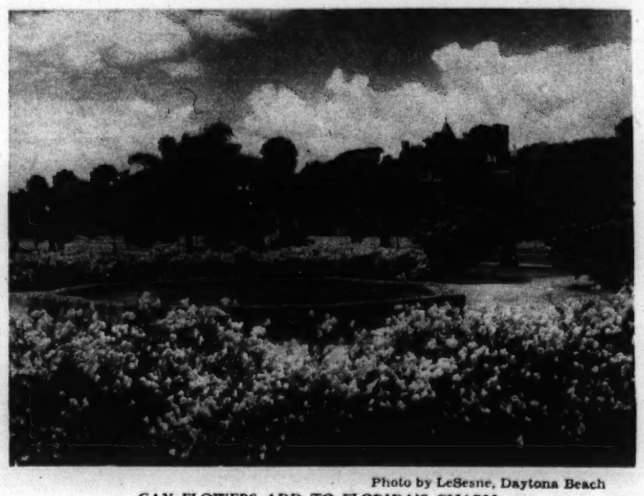
"St. Pete's" great municipal pier, extending far into the bay, offers Sunday afternoon "community sings" and other social events. Here, too, one has a front seat for the start of the annual St. Petersburg-Havana ocean sailing race, a late season attraction which opens "All States" week. And one must not overlook the famous "green benches" that line downtown sidewalks, inviting to rest and casual conversation.

Priceless paintings and ancient Italian columns on view at the Ringling Art Museum draw throngs to Sarasota on the west coast. Here, too, one may see animals and acrobats in training at winter quarters of the Ringling-Barnum & Bailey Circus. At Fort Myers, mecca for fishermen, a stately avenue of royal palms bespeaks nearness to a tropic clime. The winter homes of Henry Ford and the late Thomas A. Edison are in this city.

Beautiful Japanese gardens and a big peacock farm are special attractions at Clearwater, just north of St. Petersburg. Still farther north, at Tarpon Springs, are large sponge fisheries and a colorful fleet manned by Greek sailors. Here, too, starts a jungle boat trip up the Anclote river to the old forest studio of George Innes, noted landscape painter. There are daily public lectures on famous Innes paintings in a Tarpon Springs church.

Yes, many-sided Florida bids you "Bien venido"—welcome!



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¼ teaspoonful salt

Heat sugar, salt and boiling water to boiling point. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot syrup and stir until dissolved. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and divide into two equal parts. Color one part a delicate red and flavor with cinnamon extract; color the other part a delicate green and flavor with peppermint extract. Rinse two pans (size about 8 x 4 inches) in cold water, and pour in candy mixture to the depth of about three-fourths inch and put in a cool place (not a refrigerator), allowing candy to thicken for at least twelve hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen around edges of pan, turn out on board lightly covered with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered or fine granulated sugar.

Note: If lemon flavor is desired, add three tablespoonfuls lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls lemon extract to one part of the candy and leave it uncolored. Any preferred flavoring or coloring may be used.

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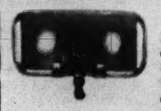

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Antique Greek Marbles

The Greek Archaeological Council has refused a French invitation to send to the 1937 Paris Exhibition some of the Greek antique masterpiece statues from Greek museums, such as the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Hygieia, the Youth of Cythere, and the Aurige of Delphi. The highly confused political situation in Europe, the council said, induced them to reject the French proposal. There could be no certain way to guarantee their repatriation or to guard against damage in the course of their transportation. Not all the treasures in the world, it was felt, could fill the vacancy produced by their absence in the Hellenic world if they failed to return.

* * *

Professor Philadolpheus, director of the National Museum, was the chief opponent of the proposal to send the marbles to Paris. He pointed out, among other things, that even though the French Government had agreed to take all conceivable precautions to protect the marbles during their journey, many of them are composed of a great number of fragments bound together, the dislocation of which, even in the slightest way, might produce injury.

* * *

Professor Oeconomou, one of the highest Greek authorities in archaeological questions, on the other hand, warmly advocated sending the statues to the Paris Exhibition. He felt it would contribute to the enhancement of Greek interests and prestige.

The apprehension in this country is not, however, without reason. A great number of Greek marbles of the highest archaeological type have in the course of the last century found, one way or other, their way to foreign lands, and in vain the Greeks have earnestly demanded their repatriation. Today the national law provides that no art work, new or antique, can be exported from Greek museums without Parliamentary permission.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors

THREE NEW contributors bow to readers of the Weekly Magazine Section this week. They are WALTER L. WINCHESTER, MARGERY RAE and B. IFOR EVANS.

MR. WINCHESTER is a Boston newspaperman, formerly of the Monitor staff, who has spent several winters and a summer in Florida.

MRS RAE is a newspaper and magazine writer. The wife of an engineer, she heard so much about the photoelectric cell and its marvels that she went out to learn more, and the article this week is one result.

MR. EVANS has been university professor of English Language and Literature at East London College since 1933. He is the author of several books and has written for a number of periodicals. Last summer he visited the Far East, and an incident of his journey is described here.

In addition to these newcomers, regular readers of the Magazine Section will enjoy meeting some of their older acquaintances again. H. B. ELLISTON is financial editor of the Monitor. JAMES H. STEWART is a Liberal National Member of Parliament for East Fife. HERBERT B. NICHOLS is the Monitor's staff writer on natural science subjects, and the MAN IN THE MOON is no stranger to these pages.

LOTHROP STODDARD, who has traveled widely and written several distinguished books on problems of people and populations, lives in Washington, D. C. MARY R. SETSON is a member of the Monitor staff in Boston. EVELYN ROE, a resident of New York, has contributed frequently to the Magazine Section.

Radio System for Canada

Canada's new radio system will be distinctly Canadian in flavor and will be copied from neither the British nor American systems, according to Horace Stovin, western director for the Canadian Radio Commission, who will assume a similar position with the new Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

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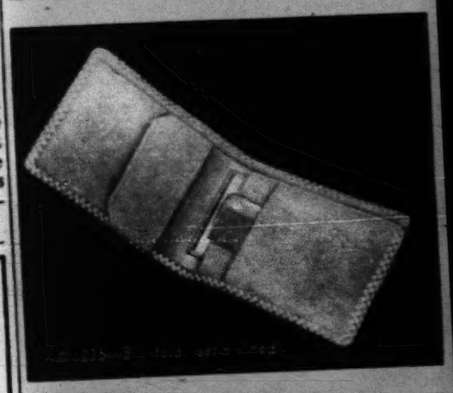

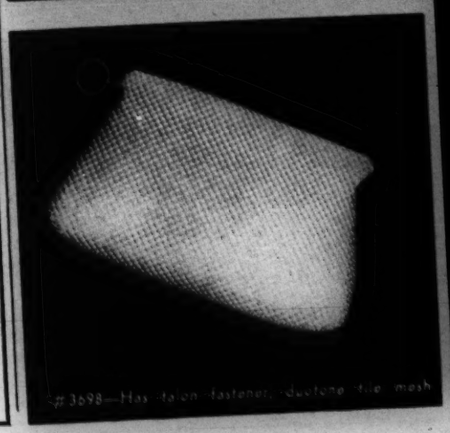

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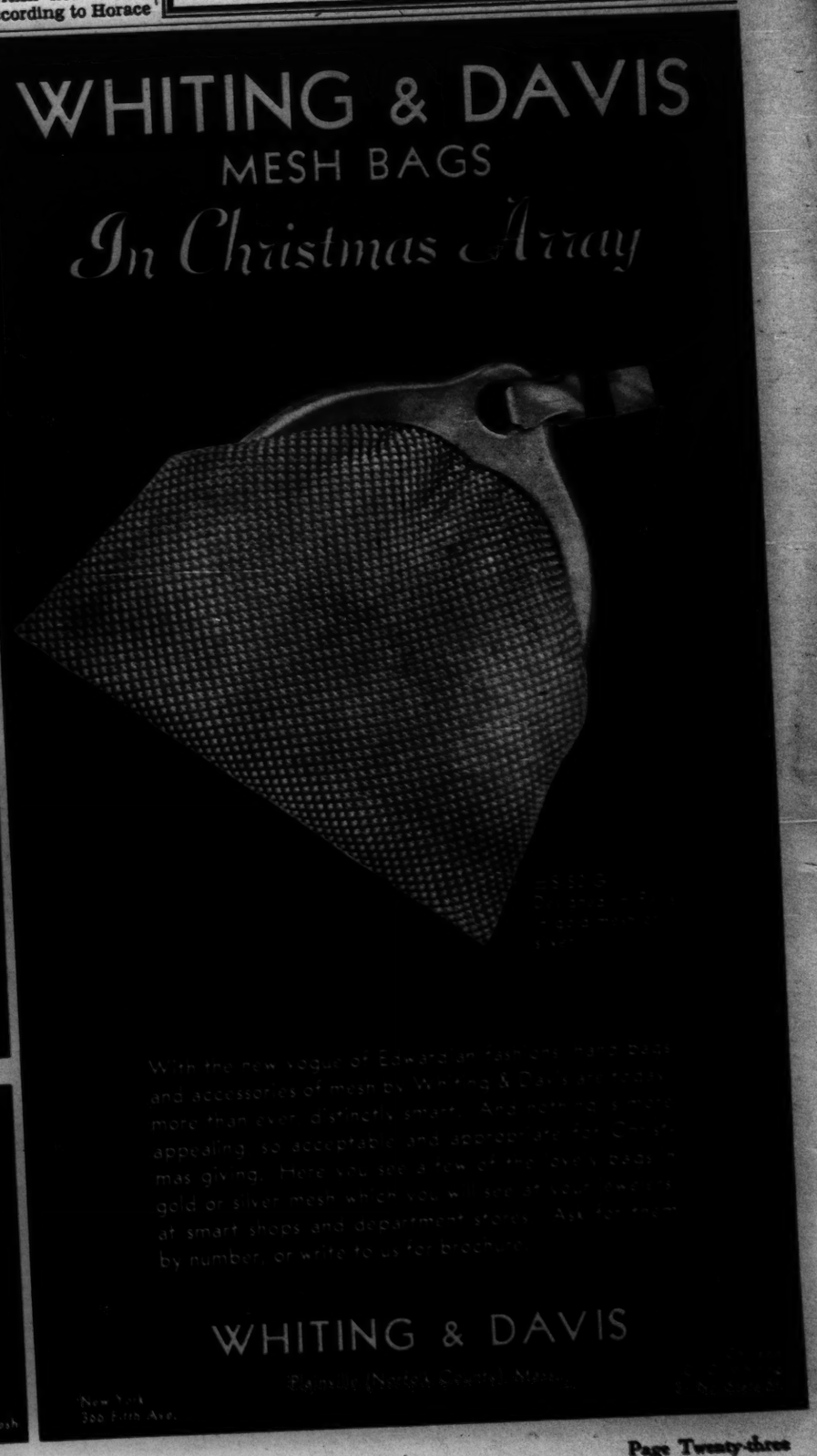

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Cornmeal Muffins

2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
¾ cup flour
2 cups milk
Enough yellow cornmeal to form a batter
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Beat the eggs well. Add the salt, milk and sugar. Sift the flour, then measure, and sift again with the baking powder and a cup of cornmeal. Add enough extra cornmeal, about another cup, to form a soft batter. Pour into a shallow, well-greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) for about one-half hour. Repeat this recipe, rather than doubling it, if serving more than six. And serve the muffins hot. The exact quantity of cornmeal for this recipe cannot be given as different meals soak up different amounts of liquid.

Bran or Graham Muffins

1 cup white flour
1 cup bran or graham flour
3 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1 egg, well beaten
2 cups of milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup of chopped dates

Steam the dates and cut them up rather coarsely. Sift the dry ingredients thoroughly together and add the dates. This will keep the dates from lumping together and add to the bottom of the pan. Beat the egg thoroughly, and blend with it the milk and melted shortening. Pour all at once into the sifted dry ingredients and dates, and mix to form a stiff batter. Stir and beat the muffin batter only enough to blend the dry ingredients and the liquid. Overmuch beating or stirring produces muffins that are coarse grained and fail of lofty. Grease the muffin tins well, and fill them two-thirds full. Bake in a hot oven—400 degrees—for twenty minutes.

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